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U.S., U.K., and French Deputies Present Alternative Proposals for Meeting of Foreign Ministers

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR JESSUP¹

In presenting the three alternatives in behalf of the United States, United Kingdom, and France, Ambassador Philip C. Jessup of the United States made the following explanation.

Our discussions here have reached an impasse. For 8 weeks the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France have continued to explore every avenue which might lead to agreement on an agenda for a meeting of the four Ministers.

I believe it is unnecessary to review the arguments or to restate the present situation. I only wish to point out again that while the three delegations submitted new proposals for a complete agenda on April 2, 17, and 27, the Soviet delegate has submitted no new proposal for a complete agenda since March 5.

Since it is the desire of the Governments of the United States, United Kingdom, and France that the Foreign Ministers should meet, we have explored every possible way to end the impasse. In a further effort to reach agreement on an agenda which will permit the Foreign Ministers to meet, the three delegations now make three alternative proposals. The four Foreign Ministers could meet on the basis of any one of these proposals.

Alternative A

Since I shall confine my statement to an explanation of the three alternative proposals they will be distributed now. The first alternative proposal, which is marked "Alternative A," represents a maximum effort by the three delegations to secure agreement upon an agenda along the lines of the discussion in the last 8 weeks. Three changes have been made in the text of the draft which was proposed by the three delegations on April 27.

In the first place, the text of the new proposal changes the order of the point on the demilitarization of Germany so as to place it first among the

¹ Made on May 2 at Paris and released to the press in Washington on May 9.

Alternative A

[Released to the press at Paris May 2 and at Washington May 9]

I. Examination of the causes and effects of present international tensions in Europe and of the means to secure a real and lasting improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union, the United States, United Kingdom and France, including the following questions relating to: the demilitarization of Germany; the existing level of armaments and armed forces and measures to be proposed jointly by the U.S.S.R., United States, United Kingdom and France for the international control and reduction of armaments and armed forces; fulfillment of present treaty obligations and agreements; the elimination of the threat of war and fear of aggression.

II. Completion of the treaty for the reestablishment of an independent and democratic Austria.

III. Problems relating to the reestablishment of German unity and the preparation of a treaty of peace.

IV. Fulfillment of the treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary: agreements of the Four Powers concerning Germany and Austria.

V. Fulfillment of the treaty of peace with Italy in the part concerning Trieste.

several points included by way of example in item I.

We still see no logic in the Soviet arguments in favor of having the Ministers discuss the question of German demilitarization before they discuss the general problem of armaments. However, contrary to Mr. Gromyko's statement on Monday, the three delegations have had no ulterior purpose in trying to persuade the Soviet representative of the soundness of their point of view on this question of order.

We have been guided wholly by considerations of logic and common sense and by a desire to facilitate the work of the Ministers by listing items in an orderly way. The several points listed in item I are all parts of a single item.

This item calls for an "examination of the causes and effects of present international tensions in Europe and a means to secure a real and lasting

improvement in the relations" between the Four Powers. The proposed agenda specifies certain questions which are to be included in that examination. We think that the Soviet argument that any one of these points would be "buried" if it were listed second or even third is silly. It obviously has no relation to the realities of a discussion by the four Ministers under a single heading.

However, since the change of the order of this point in item I involves no commitment of fundamental principles, the three delegations propose to meet the Soviet view in this respect in "Alternative A."

This proposal by the three delegations may well be regarded as a test of the general Soviet position and of its delegations' willingness to cooperate with the other three delegations in arranging for a meeting of the four Ministers. The proposal on this point is advanced for the purpose of reaching full agreement and for no other reason.

No change has been made in the wording of the point dealing with armaments because the Soviet proposal prejudices the issues which the four Ministers are to consider. The effect of the Soviet proposal, as explained by Mr. Gromyko, would be to commit the four Governments in advance to take as their aim the reduction of the armaments and armed forces of the Four Powers without regard to the armaments and armed forces of other countries and without sufficient regard to the necessary examination of the existing level of armaments and armed forces and of the establishment of international controls.

It is unnecessary to restate at length the reasons why the three Governments reject the Soviet wording on this matter of armaments. I merely state the fact again that the Soviet proposal is not acceptable.

The new proposal marked "Alternative A" contains a change in items IV and V. This change is the insertion of the word "fulfillment" in both items. The Soviet representative has insisted on the exact wording of the item on Trieste which the Soviet delegation proposed. The other three representatives have pointed out to Mr. Gromyko the possibility of misunderstanding if the word "fulfillment" was used in this item.

In response to the arguments of the three representatives, Mr. Gromyko has insisted that the Soviet Government has no intention of overlooking the role of the Security Council of the United Nations under the Italian peace treaty in the part concerning Trieste.

The three delegations have taken this into account. They recall also that one of the agreed points under item I reads "fulfillment of present treaty obligations and agreements." The three Governments, of course, have no objection to the Ministers examining the question of the fulfillment of any outstanding treaty or agreement.

Clearly, if it is appropriate that the word "fulfillment" should be included in the item on Trieste,

it should also be included in item IV which refers to "treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary: agreements of the Four Powers concerning Germany and Austria." This word accordingly has been inserted in both these paragraphs.

The Soviet proposal of an item on the North Atlantic Treaty and bases has not been included because it is completely unacceptable to the three Governments for reasons with which Mr. Gromyko is entirely familiar.

The three delegations would be entitled to expect the Soviet delegation's acceptance of this new proposal listed as "Alternative A" if it were convinced that the Soviet delegation shares in equal measure the desire of the three delegations to reach agreement upon the full text of an agenda. The three delegations hope that this will prove to be the fact and that the work of these meetings can now be concluded by Soviet agreement to the proposal contained in "Alternative A."

The various detailed proposals contained in this complete draft agenda are interdependent and readvanced in the hope of securing full agreement. If that agreement is forthcoming, we can proceed at once to consider any incidental matters and to set a date for the meeting of the four Ministers.

Alternative B

In case, however, the Soviet delegation is unwilling to accept the wording of the draft agenda proposed as "Alternative A" the three delegations propose as a second alternative the revised draft agenda marked "Alternative B."

The essential nature of this proposal is an offer of the three Governments to proceed with a meeting of the four Ministers, even though agreement is not reached on all points of the agenda. Except for the listing of two texts on the question of armaments the wording of all of the items in "Alternative B" is identical with the wording of the items in "Alternative A." However, in "Alternative B" the order of the point on German demilitarization would remain reserved for the decision of the Ministers along with the two texts dealing with the question of armaments.

For the reasons already stated, the three delegations are willing under "Alternative A" to accept the Soviet view in regard to the order of listing the point of German demilitarization.

This proposal, however, is contingent upon reaching full agreement on the agenda. If that agreement cannot be reached, this question must be reserved for decision by the Ministers. They themselves will be able to determine whether it is more advantageous to discuss German demilitarization before or after the question of armaments.

In regard to the question of armaments, there is no disagreement that this topic should be dis-

Alternative B

[Released to the press at Paris May 2 and at Washington May 9]

Examination of the causes and effects of the present international tensions in Europe and of the means necessary to secure a real and lasting improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, including the following questions relating to:

U.S., U.K., and France

The existing level of armaments and armed forces and measures to be proposed jointly by the U.S.S.R., U.S., U.K., and France for the international control and reduction of armaments and armed forces; the demilitarization of Germany; fulfillment of present treaty obligations and agreements; the elimination of the threat of war and fear of aggression.

U.S.S.R.

The demilitarization of Germany; measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces of the U.S.S.R., the U.K., the U.S. and France, the existing level of armaments and armed forces and the establishment of an appropriate international control. Fulfillment of present treaty obligations and agreements; the elimination of the threat of war and fear of aggression.

Completion of the treaty for the reestablishment of an independent and democratic Austria.

Problems relating to the reestablishment of German unity and the preparation of a treaty of peace.

Fulfillment of the treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary; agreements of the Four Powers concerning Germany and Austria.

Fulfillment of the treaty of peace with Italy in the part concerning Trieste.

cussed by the Ministers. The disagreement relates to the way in which this topic is to be described on the agenda. If no agreement is reached on "Alternative A," the two texts can be referred to the Ministers.

In regard to the other items included in "Alternative B," the three delegations have assumed that no difficulty will arise since the word "fulfillment" is included in the item on Trieste in accordance with the desire of the Soviet delegation. If the Soviet delegation agrees to the proposal in "Alternative B," the Ministers can meet on that basis and we can proceed at once to dispose of any incidental matters, including the date of the meeting.

Alternative C

To the three delegations it seems clear that only an unwillingness to have the four Ministers meet could prevent agreement here on either "Alternative A" or "Alternative B." Nevertheless, since the three delegations wish to explore every possible basis for a meeting they propose also the draft agenda marked "Alternative C."

This draft embodies a simplified, strictly factual listing of the topics which the Ministers would discuss.

For 8 weeks the three delegations have pointed out to the Soviet delegation that they were quite willing to agree upon such a simple listing of topics. Moreover, such a simple listing would be entirely in conformity with the agenda of previous meetings of the four Ministers. The 8 weeks of discussion which have taken place here have served to bring out in great detail the views of the four Governments on all of these topics.

The four Ministers, when they meet, would be fully familiar with the views which have been expressed here. They would, accordingly, be aware of the various detailed aspects of these topics which one or another Minister will desire to raise. It is perfectly clear that if the Ministers meet on the basis of such a simplified agenda, as is proposed, "Alternative C," they will be able to give full consideration to all of the matters which have been discussed here during the last 8 weeks. Certainly, there is nothing contained in "Alternative A" or for that matter in any of the proposals of the Soviet delegation which could not be considered by the Ministers under "Alternative C." Accordingly, the three delegations propose this third alternative which would have the advantage of eliminating disagreements over the formulation of particular points.

These then are the three alternative proposals which are presented by the delegations of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. I repeat that their three Governments wish to have a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers and are prepared to have such a meeting on the basis of any one of these three alternative proposals.

I hope that the significance and importance of these three alternative proposals will be fully understood by the Soviet delegation. We recognize that they will require thorough study. I have tried to make my explanation of the three alternative proposals as brief as possible, but we will, of course, be glad to answer any questions which Mr. Gromyko may desire to ask for the purpose of further clarification.

Alternative C

[Released to the press at Paris May 2 and at Washington May 9]

I. Examination of measures for the elimination of the present international tensions in Europe, of the threat of war, and of the fear of aggression.

II. Questions concerning armaments and armed forces.

III. Questions concerning Austria.

IV. Questions concerning Germany.

V. Fulfillment of treaties and agreements.

The Great Alliance of Free Men

by *W. Averell Harriman*

*Special Assistant to the President*¹

During the past months, our country has been engaged in a series of debates. All kinds of things have been said on all sides of every question. Some would even have us believe that we are all in a state of confusion. Some contend that we have no policies, that we are drifting aimlessly. Some are attempting to distort the true purpose of our policies. Much of what is said is irrelevant; much is even irresponsible.

Of course, in our democratic way we should debate all issues, but, at a time when our country is in grave danger, we should conduct these debates for the sole purpose of gaining a clearer understanding of the issues.

Tonight, I want to try to cut through the fog of unreality. I want to talk about the things we face, and how we are dealing with them.

Policies of Foresight

I spent a good deal of time in Russia during the war, and I had an unusual chance to learn something about the Russian people and their rulers in the Kremlin.

When I came home 5 years ago, I was gravely concerned over the dangers that were developing from the Kremlin, and I was afraid that we would not face up to them before it was too late.

Well, we have faced up to them. I think the American people have been magnificent during the past 5 years. They have supported unprecedented measures. Never in the history of our country, or in the history of any country, has a nation in peacetime taken such wise and effective steps in dealing with so many varied and complex problems.

In 1945 I had come back for a brief visit just after the death of President Roosevelt, and I vividly remember the first encouragement I got. It came from President Truman. It was the first

time I had met him. I found that he was already alive to the indication of the trouble ahead with the Soviet Union. He had carefully studied the records of President Roosevelt and his last messages to Stalin. He was already much concerned by the duplicity of the Kremlin and was determined to stand firm against the Kremlin schemes. As a result, he has been prepared to take prompt and vigorous steps in dealing with the Kremlin threat. No president has in peacetime initiated so many unprecedented and far-sighted measures and actions for our national security as has President Truman.

Wartime Relations With U.S.S.R.

In our wartime relations with the Soviet Union, we had two fundamental objectives. Of first importance was to keep Russia as an effective fighting ally. We also wanted to use this new relationship to find a way of working together for peace on a live-and-let-live basis. People in this country, and all over the world, had hopes that this could be accomplished. The British and American Governments were well aware of the difficulties in attaining this objective.

During the war, Roosevelt and Churchill made every effort to talk things out with Stalin in order to arrive at some workable understanding on the basis of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

When I was in Moscow, there were indications that the Kremlin had two approaches to their postwar policies. In the many talks that I had with Stalin, I felt that he himself was of two minds; one emphasized internal reconstruction and the other external expansion.

On the one hand, they were discussing possible understandings with us which might result in increased trade with and loans from the West for the reconstruction of the terrible devastation left in the wake of the war. This would mean soft-pedaling, for a time at least, the Communist designs for world domination—much along the lines

¹ Address made before the American Association for the United Nations, Inc., at Los Angeles on Apr. 30 and released to the press by the White House on the same date.

of the policies they had pursued between the two world wars.

On the other hand, they were treating us in many ways as potential enemies. There were indications that they would take advantage of the Red army occupation of neighboring countries to maintain control, and they were supporting Communist parties in other countries to be in a position to seize control in the postwar turmoil.

The Kremlin Choice—Aggressive Imperialism

The men of the Kremlin chose the second course.

In October of 1945, I went to see Stalin at his country place in Sochi in the Caucasus. After two long nights of arguments over the disagreements we were then having, he as much as told me in a moment of anger that he had decided to go his own way. As time went on, the imperialist plans of the men of the Kremlin became increasingly aggressive.

They broke the agreements they had entered into. If they had carried out these agreements, the world would be a different place today. They used the occupation of the Red army to set up puppet governments. They established a network of subversion all over the world, inciting disorders and insurrections and exploiting weakness wherever it exists.

The one great thing, however, accomplished by our constant efforts during and since the war to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union was that they establish our moral position before the people of the world. Had these efforts not been made, many people would still be wondering whether we and not the Kremlin were to blame for the tensions that have developed.

Alliance for Meeting Aggression

The United Nations has provided the forum through which the designs and the duplicity of the Kremlin have been made crystal clear. The United Nations has been the medium through which the free nations have been drawn together. It is the medium through which the United States has been able to give leadership. And when it came to shameless aggression against the Republic of Korea, it was the medium through which we rallied 53 nations, all of the free nations, to face together this attempt to use force for conquest. We had built better than we knew. Never before in history has there been such unanimity of world understanding and world opinion.

This was no accident. Step by step our policies had built strength and confidence among the free nations. As the Kremlin plan of action unfolded, we had helped other countries to resist and turn back aggression. We helped Greece put down Kremlin-inspired civil war. We have helped Western Europe to rebuild its economic life and suppress Communist subversion.

We took leadership in the organization of the North Atlantic Treaty. In a manner unprecedented, we have gone out to deal with the threat to our security at its source; we have not waited until it came to us. And let no man think that it would not have come to us. Western Europe would not have survived Kremlin domination if it had not been for our prompt and imaginative action. With control of Europe, the industrial capacity available to the Kremlin would have practically equaled ours. We might have faced an unmanageable situation. Instead today we are combining the potential of the North Atlantic community in the development of collective defense forces under our great General Dwight Eisenhower.

In Korea we have faced force with force. We have learned from the bitter experience of the events which led to World War II that aggression must be dealt with at the very beginning, or it will encourage further aggression. We are showing the Kremlin that the free world will not tolerate the use of force for conquest, that free men have the will and ability to resist. Our action in Korea is giving confidence to other peoples who are under pressure that they can maintain their independence. We are destroying the myth that the Chinese Red armies are invincible. We are upsetting their timetable of attack in other areas of Asia.

But it is not our aim to bring on another world war. Our aim is to limit the conflict if we possibly can and deal with it successfully within Korea. In the meantime, we are converting our tremendous economic resources into military strength and are helping our friends and allies do the same. Before long, the free world will have the military strength to meet any threat with confidence. When we are strong enough, the Kremlin will not dare undertake further aggression.

As I say, we are using every means at our command to prevent another world war. No man with any understanding of history can say that there can be victory in a general war. There can be nothing but chaos and disaster. But there can be victory—and glorious victory—in preventing another world conflict. And that is the clear aim of American policy. Every step we have taken has this objective. Let no man take us off this course.

Korea—A Case Study

I want to discuss some of the alternatives that are being put forward with respect to Korea.

Some would have us abandon Korea. This would be an invitation to further aggression, and we would soon find ourselves fighting elsewhere. Or, any idea that we can obtain a solution by buying off the Chinese Communists through appeasement and giving any reward whatsoever for aggression is unthinkable. In view of the misrepresentations and false statements that are being made about the policies of our Government, I want to

state in the most emphatic terms that President Truman will not engage in appeasement or reward aggression. He rejects any such idea and so do all his advisers. This has been said time and time again. Thirdly, there are those who would involve us in a wider war in order to end the present conflict in Korea. Yet they have not explained how, when, and at what cost this wider conflict could be brought to a successful conclusion. They are ready to have us lose our allies with all of the world-wide consequences that would result. And they are ready to risk a total war. They say this is the necessary way to solve the Korean situation.

GREECE

You remember the talk during the Greek civil war. People said that we were bogged down in Greece—there could be nothing but a stalemate. "How could the fighting be brought to a successful conclusion within Greece?" "We should either abandon Greece or carry the fight across the borders and attack the Communist bases in Yugoslavia." And yet the struggle was won on Greek soil. And don't let us overlook the fact that now Yugoslavia is joining the ranks of those who are resisting the Kremlin.

BERLIN

We heard the same sort of thing during the Berlin airlift. There were those who could see no end to it. We were told either to get out or have a showdown. In these cases, we pursued the same kind of determined and yet restrained policies that we are now pursuing. We must always remember that, although the menace of war comes from the Kremlin, hasty and ill-conceived action on our part can lead to grave consequences. I would like to recall to you the words of Winston Churchill from his recent war memoirs:

... Those who are prone by temperament and character to seek sharp and clearcut solutions of difficult and obscure problems, who are ready to fight whenever some challenge comes from a foreign power, have not always been right. On the other hand, those whose inclination is ... to seek patiently and faithfully for peaceful compromise, are not always wrong. On the contrary, in the majority of instances they may be right, not only morally but from a practical standpoint. How many wars have been averted by patience and persisting good will! ... How many wars have been precipitated by firebrands!²

No one can foresee the future. Our men are joined in desperate battle in Korea. They are inflicting frightful casualties, estimated at the equivalent of the better part of a Chinese division a day. They are fighting to force the Chinese Reds to abandon the aggression. They are fighting to prevent the untold horrors to us and all mankind of another world war. Let all Americans give them their support. Let us pray for their success. It is shocking that some question

the good faith of our allies who are fighting with us.

Let us think back a few years.

UNITY OF PURPOSE

In 1940, the Greeks refused to appease and faced alone invasion against overwhelming odds. The British came to their assistance with the small forces they had available in the Middle East. I was in Cairo in the spring of 1941 when the British troops returned from this honorable but unsuccessful expedition. I know the risks they took and the sacrifice they made to support their ally. Threatened as the Greek people still are, they have sent a token force to Korea. It is a token of their determination to stand with the free nations against aggression. It is a token of honor.

The Turks, under a similar threat of aggression at home, have sent a brigade which has won the respect of all.

The French have been fighting Communist aggression in Indochina for 4 years and have now 150,000 troops engaged in that conflict. Yet they have sent a small force to join us.

The British were quick to send their Pacific Fleet and then troops, although they too are engaged against the Communists in Malaya.

A total of 13 nations have sent forces according to their situation and others are preparing to join. Although the preponderance of the forces is ours, we are not fighting alone in Korea. There have been times when other nations have fought alone. I was in England during the year when the British stood alone against the full force of Nazi power. The men and women of Britain stood firm with courage and determination. They took pride in the feeling that they were fighting not only for themselves but for the freedom of other nations as well. Korea is a vital part, but only a part, of the world-wide struggle in which all free nations are engaged.

The Meaning of Interdependence

Let no man try to tell us that there are any safe or easy shortcuts. The years ahead will be difficult. To achieve our objectives we must do many things that will mean many sacrifices. Military strength alone is not enough. Neither military strength nor political stability can be attained without an expanding economy in the free world. We are all interdependent. The industrial countries need adequate food and increasing quantities of raw materials. The new nations of the East will need the know-how and economic assistance to expand production and to give promise for a decent life for their people. It is only on this basis that there can be political stability.

The resources of the free world are today vastly greater than those of the Soviet Union and its satellites. The Atlantic community alone has about three-quarters of the heavy industry of the

² *The Gathering Storm*, Houghton-Mifflin Co., p. 320.

world, and over 400 million of the most inventive, skillful, and productive people. But the life of the free world cannot survive if it is dismembered limb by limb. We Americans understand this. Strong as we are, we can not survive alone. But we must use our strength to cement the unity and strength of the free nations.

We are engaged in a great enterprise—the building of a great alliance of free men for human welfare and mutual security. With the success already achieved, we can have faith that the free nations working together can build the necessary strength and stability to withstand external aggression and internal subversion alike.

Weighing the Issues

Don't let us either underrate or overrate the Soviet capabilities. Don't let us underrate their ruthlessness and determination; their skill in the techniques of subversion and in creating and exploiting weakness; their conviction that they are destined to dominate the world. They believe that free men can not stand together; that free men can not rule themselves; that free nations can not be united, but will fight among themselves.

But we should not overrate the strength of Russia on which their operations are based. They are maintaining vast military forces by imposing a terrific burden on their economy and their people. You really have to go to Russia to understand how backward it is. The people have never known what we would consider a decent life. Men and women have to work hard and long hours for very little. But their equipment and organization are so poor that the productivity of industry and agriculture is far behind that of the West. After 35 years of rule, the Kremlin has not been able to gain the loyalty of the people. Stalin himself once admitted this when he told me during the war that the people were "fighting for their motherland, not for us." By "us" he meant, of course, the Kremlin. Russia is ruled by fear. The Kremlin fears the people, and the people fear the Kremlin. Whenever we hear of purges, it is an indication of internal tension. The unhappy people of the satellites crave only to be freed from the iron hand.

As the free world grows stronger, pressures will increase behind the iron curtain. The deflection of Yugoslavia was primarily caused by the success of the Marshall Plan. Tito saw that there was nothing to hope for but exploitation from the Kremlin in his alliance with Russia. With the improvement of conditions in Western Europe, he wanted economic association with the West. As the free countries become stronger and stronger, their very strength will act as a magnet on the enslaved peo-

ples. There is a brittleness in any dictatorship, but one can never know when it will be strained to the breaking point.

American Faith in the Future

The policies which we must follow have been laid out. We must pursue them unflinchingly.

Our men are fighting in Korea tonight to do their part in preventing another world war and to preserve our freedom. We must face the future, and the long future, with the same courage, determination, and perseverance. I am convinced that we can succeed, and I believe we will succeed.

As I have said, the American people have been magnificent during the past 5 years. It is inconceivable to me that anyone can deflect us from our course. The job ahead is even more difficult. But the success we have already achieved in our endeavors gives promise for the future.

But peace in Korea will not put an end to the global danger of Soviet aggression. We must build up enough military strength—enough military strength actually in existence—to convince the Kremlin that it ought not start a world war.

—President Truman
May 9, 1951

Let us not be confused by men of little faith in America's capabilities who say that we can't afford to do the things we must to safeguard our security. Let us not be confused by those who are impatient and would lead us to take reckless steps. Let us not be confused by those who have no understanding of the strength of the great association of free nations that we are building. Let us closely examine what is being said so that we will not be misled by those who are distorting and falsifying the facts.

The wise statesmen of both our political parties have laid out the road to follow: support the United Nations and its actions in Korea; support the North Atlantic Treaty; vigorous and rapid action to rearm; aid to our friends and allies to equip adequately their military forces; work with other nations for an expanding world economy; help the new nations of the East to attain political and economic stability; and strive with all our strength to prevent another world war.

Of first importance is to attain unity of purpose at home for the world-wide struggle. We can then give effective inspiration and leadership for unity in the free world. In the great alliance of free men we are building, we can have faith that we will rid the world of tyranny, that we can maintain peace, and that freedom will prevail.

North Atlantic Council, Financial and Economic Board Adopt Terms of Reference

Text of Communiqué Issued at London, May 5, 1951

by Charles M. Spofford, Deputy U.S. Representative for NATO

[Released to the press May 8]

I.

The North Atlantic Council Deputies announce today the adoption by their Governments of new terms of reference for the North Atlantic Council, which will hereafter incorporate the Defense Committee and Defense Finance and Economic Committee and thus become sole ministerial body in organization.

The Council Deputies announce at the same time the creation of a Financial and Economic Board [FEB], located in Paris.

The North Atlantic Council, as originally established, was composed of the Foreign Ministers of the nations party to the North Atlantic Treaty. Two other ministerial committees were organized, a Defense Committee composed of Defense Ministers and a Defense Finance and Economic Committee composed of Finance Ministers. The only full-time agencies functioning during the early months of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) were the standing group (made up of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of France, the United Kingdom and the United States) and the permanent working staffs of the Defense Finance and Economic Committee and of the Military Production and Supply Board, a subordinate organization of Defense Committee.

Experience soon demonstrated the need for a central, continuously functioning body to insure coordination between the work of the various treaty agencies and to facilitate the implementation of agreed plans. The Council in May 1950 therefore established the Council Deputies, who first met in July of that year.

II. The Canadian Proposal

Experience also demonstrated the need, particularly as emphasis shifted from planning to

the implementation of plans, for a simpler organization with clear lines of authority, for fewer committees and more full-time operating agencies. In the autumn of 1950 the Canadian Government proposed reorganization of NATO to meet this need, and in December the Council authorized the deputies to study and recommend the necessary changes. The result is the structure announced today.

III. The Reorganized Council

As before, the Council is the principal body in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and is "charged with the responsibility of considering all matters concerning the implementation of the provisions of the treaty." The reorganized Council, however, incorporates not only the Council envisaged by article 9 of the treaty but also the Defense Committee referred to in the same article and the Defense Finance and Economic Committee. Both latter cease to exist as separate entities. The Council will continue to be composed of persons of ministerial rank, although in exceptional circumstances member governments may be represented by other persons duly designated for the purpose. Heads of Governments may attend meetings of the Council in person. Otherwise, Governments will be represented by their Minister for Foreign Affairs and/or the Minister of Defense, or by other competent ministers, especially by those responsible for financial and economic affairs, according to the nature of the agenda.

As hitherto, the Council will meet annually in ordinary session and such other times as may be deemed desirable by the majority of the parties.

IV. Location of Sessions

Location of each session will be determined by the chairman after consultation with the other parties. For general convenience, the ordinary annual session will normally be held at about the same time and in the same geographic area as the annual session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Other ordinary sessions will normally be held at some convenient location in Europe.

V. Chairmanship

The chairmanship of the Council will continue to rotate in alphabetical order. Paul van Zeeland, Foreign Minister of Belgium, is the present chairman. In order that the Council may effectively carry out its responsibilities and exercise them continuously, each Government is represented by a council deputy. Each deputy represents all ministers concerned with NATO matters in his Government and is responsible to such minister or ministers as his Government may determine. The Council Deputies, located in London, constitute the permanent working organization of the North Atlantic Council.

VI. The Council Deputies

When the Council is not in session, the Deputies carry out its policies, recommend to Governments the measures necessary to this end, formulate issues requiring decisions by the Council or by member governments and otherwise constitute a body which may register the approval of their Governments on matters before them for consideration.

The deputies will also be responsible for coordinating the activities of and giving guidance to all other permanent organs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, exchange views on political matters of common interest within the scope of the treaty, promote and coordinate public information activities in furtherance of its objectives.

The chairman of the Council Deputies in addition to presiding at their meetings, is responsible for directing the permanent working staff of the organization.

VII. Military Structure

With the exception of the incorporation of the former defense committee into the Council, the military structure remains unchanged. The Council Deputies will deal directly with the military committee, and, when that body is not in session, with the standing group on political matters having military implications. It will provide those bodies with political guidance upon which strategic decisions should be based. The standing group will maintain close liaison with the Coun-

cil Deputies and provide that body with advice on military matters.

VIII. Defense Production Board

The Defense Production Board, which was established last December and has its headquarters in London, replaced the military Production and Supply Board and the subsidiary agencies of that committee. It has as its general objectives the achievement of the maximum production of military equipment in the most efficient manner, at the least cost, and in the shortest time to meet the military material requirements of NATO. These objectives will be sought by coordinating national production programmes so that they will together fulfill NATO-wide production objectives. The Board is directed to concentrate its activities on those aspects of military production and procurement which involve major problems of international cooperation among the NAT members. A unified international staff has been organized to serve the Board under a coordinator of North Atlantic Defense Production, who is ex officio a member of the DDP.

IX. Creation of the FEB

The creation of the Financial and Economic Board (FEB) is another step toward simplifying and making more effective the executive organization of NATO. In this respect it follows the precedent established in the setting up of the Defense Production Board.

According to its terms of reference, the new FEB:

shall be responsible for considering and making recommendation upon financial and economic problems arising in connection with NATO defense programs and upon the best use of financial and economic resources in member countries in support of the common defense effort. It shall advise the other NATO bodies under the Council Deputies on all relevant economic and financial questions arising out of their work.

The FEB will ordinarily address its recommendations to the Council Deputies, but in specified cases these may be sent direct to member governments.

The FEB will succeed to the functions and responsibilities previously belonging to the permanent working staff of the Defense Financial and Economic Committee, the advisory group on raw material problems, and the economic and financial working group, which was set up some months ago in Paris. Among its other tasks, it has been assigned the duty of reporting to the Council Deputies on the financial and economic aspects of progress of defense programs in member countries. It will also:

maintain close contact with the work of other international organizations dealing with financial and economic problems and in particular with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), having in view the need to avoid duplication of effort.

The FEB will be based in Paris so that it will be able to draw on the experience and skills of the OEEC. It is expected that governments will be represented on FEB by senior members of their delegations to OEEC so that close coordination of activities of these two bodies will be assured.

U.S.-Iceland Sign Defense Agreement

[Released to the press May 7]

An agreement concerning the defense of Iceland was made public today. The agreement was signed by Bjarni Benediktsson, Foreign Minister of Iceland, and by Edward B. Lawson, United States Minister to Iceland, on May 5, 1951.

The agreement concerns the use of facilities in Iceland in the collective efforts of the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic Treaty area. Iceland agrees to provide such facilities as are mutually found necessary, and the United States will make defense arrangements under conditions set forth.

The United States-Iceland agreement grew out of a request of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the United States and Iceland make arrangements under which armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty countries may make use of facilities in Iceland in the common defense of the Treaty area, and an agreement has now been concluded in Reykjavik between the two Governments.

At the request of the Icelandic Government and in accordance with agreed defense plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a contingent of United States security forces is in Iceland. This contingent is stationed there in accordance with the terms of the agreement. This defense step is being carried out under the direction of the North Atlantic Ocean Regional Planning Group.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

[Released to the press May 7]

Defense Agreement Pursuant to North Atlantic Treaty Between United States and Republic of Iceland

Preamble

Having regard to the fact that the people of Iceland cannot themselves adequately secure their own defenses and whereas experience has shown that a country's lack of defenses greatly endangers its security and that of its peaceful neighbors, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has requested, because of the unsettled state of world affairs, that the United States and Iceland in view of the collective efforts of the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty to preserve peace and security in the North

Atlantic Treaty area, make arrangements for the use of facilities in Iceland in defense of Iceland and thus also the North Atlantic Treaty area. In conformity with this proposal the following agreement has been entered into:

Article I

The United States on behalf of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and in accordance with its responsibilities under the North Atlantic Treaty will make arrangements regarding the defense of Iceland subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement. For this purpose and in view of the defense of the North Atlantic Treaty area Iceland will provide such facilities in Iceland as are mutually agreed to be necessary.

Article II

Iceland will make all acquisitions of land and other arrangements required to permit entry upon and use of facilities in accordance with this Agreement, and the United States shall not be obliged to compensate Iceland or any national of Iceland or other person for such entry or use.

Article III

The national composition of forces, and the conditions under which they may enter upon and make use of facilities in Iceland pursuant to this Agreement, shall be determined in agreement with Iceland.

Article IV

The number of personnel to be stationed in Iceland pursuant to this Agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Icelandic Government.

Article V

The United States in carrying out its responsibilities under this Agreement shall do so in a manner that contributes to the maximum safety of the Icelandic people, keeping always in mind that Iceland has a sparse population and has been unarmed for centuries. Nothing in this Agreement shall be so construed as to impair the ultimate authority of Iceland with regard to Icelandic affairs.

Article VI

The Agreement of October 7, 1946, between the United States and Iceland for interim use of Keflavik Airport shall terminate upon the coming into force of this Agreement whereupon Iceland will assume direction of and responsibility for civil aviation operations at Keflavik Airport. The United States and Iceland will negotiate appropriate arrangements concerning the organization of the Airport to coordinate the operation thereof with the defense of Iceland.

Article VII

Either Government may at any time, on notification to the other Government, request the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to review the continued necessity for the facilities and their utilization, and to make recommendations to the two Governments concerning the continuation of this Agreement. If no understanding between the two Governments is reached as a result of such request for review within a period of six months from the date of the original request, either Government may at any time thereafter give notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement, and the Agreement shall then cease to be in force twelve months from the date of such notice. Whenever the contingency provided for in Articles 5 and 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty shall occur, the facilities which will be afforded in accordance with this Agreement shall be available for the same use. While such facilities are not being used for military purposes, necessary maintenance work will be performed by Iceland or Iceland will authorize its performance by the United States.

Article VIII

After signature by the appropriate authorities of the United States and Iceland, this Agreement, of which the English and Icelandic texts are equally authentic, shall come into force on the date of receipt by the Government of the United States of America of a notification from the Government of Iceland of its ratification of the Agreement.

Done at Reykjavik, the 5th day of May 1951

EDWARD B. LAWSON
BJARNI BENEDIKTSSON

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

[Released to the press May 7]

The outbreak of war in 1939 made Iceland's geographical position on the North Atlantic sea and air routes between Europe and North America one of prime strategic importance. United States recognition of this importance was manifested by the signing of a defense agreement by Iceland and the United States on July 1, 1941, which provided that American troops would be stationed in and take over the defense of Iceland from the British who had undertaken the protection of the country after the Nazi invasion of Norway.

The period during which American forces were in Iceland—from July 1941 to April 1947—was one marked by most friendly relations between the two countries.¹ The American forces departed from Iceland in accordance with an agreement dated October 7, 1946, which also set forth the conditions under which the United States-built Keflavik Airport, the leading military airfield in Iceland, would be turned over to Iceland. However, the United States received the right to operate the airport for use in connection with the support of its control agencies in Germany. The United States Government designated an American civil aviation company to administer the operations of the airport, and this company, utilizing both American and Icelandic personnel, operated Keflavik as an international civil airport. It had been used extensively by United States and foreign commercial carriers since 1947.

The agreement of 1946 was to remain in effect for the period of United States maintenance of control agencies in Germany subject to review at the request of either Government at any time after 5 years; if no agreement was reached within 6 months after such a review, the Keflavik agreement could be denounced to terminate 1 year later. Under this provision it would have been possible for either party to terminate the agreement by April 1953. The agreement of May 5, 1951, terminates the Keflavik agreement, and places the responsibility for the civil aspects of operations at Keflavik under Iceland.

The agreement of May 5 is an outgrowth of Iceland's becoming a member of the North Atlan-

tic pact, and the agreement falls within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty. The Icelanders, in signing the North Atlantic Treaty in April 1949, expressed their confidence that membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization offered them the best available assurance of security. Recently, the Icelandic Government decided to request that troops be stationed in their country, which would increase the security of Iceland and the North Atlantic Treaty area. (The Icelanders themselves have no armed forces and never have had since the establishment of their nation over a thousand years ago.) Consequently, the United States and Iceland, acting in accordance with NATO recommendations, concluded the agreement of May 5 in which Iceland makes available certain facilities for the use of United States troops for defense purposes.

U.S.-Canada Agree on U.S. Leased Bases in Newfoundland

[Released to the press on May 1]

It was announced today at Washington and Ottawa that the United States and Canada had reached agreement in principle on certain changes in the agreement of March 1941, regarding the United States leased naval and air bases in Newfoundland. Discussions were carried on in the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States, and the joint recommendations of the Board have now been approved by the two Governments.

The United States, in the agreement of March 1941, leased from the United Kingdom for 99 years naval and air bases located in Newfoundland and in the Caribbean area. The United States has been operating four bases in Newfoundland: Pepperrell Air Force Base near St. John's, Harmon Air Force Base near Stephenville, McAndrew Air Force Base at Argentia, and the Naval Operating Base at Argentia.

Newfoundland was incorporated into Canada and became its tenth province on April 1, 1949, at which time the Canadian Government became a party to the 1941 agreement. Shortly before this time, the Canadian Government requested the United States to negotiate changes in those parts of the agreement regarding customs and excise taxes, income tax arrangements, military postal facilities, and jurisdiction of courts in criminal cases.

The Prime Minister of Canada announced today that it would be necessary to make certain changes in Canadian domestic legislation to implement the recommendations of the Board. It is anticipated that after Canada has made the necessary legal changes, there will be an exchange of notes be-

¹ For text, see BULLETIN of July 12, 1941, p. 15.

tween the two Governments constituting a formal agreement.

The proposed arrangements are satisfactory to both Governments and provide an equitable and practicable solution to the points at issue. The settlement of this problem provides a further indication of the ability of the two countries to arrive at mutually satisfactory arrangements for their common benefit.

It is expected that the text of the recommendations of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense will be made public in the Canadian Prime Minister's statement to Parliament.

U.S. and Denmark Sign Agreement for Defense of Greenland

[Released to the press April 27]

An agreement concerning the defense of Greenland was signed today at Copenhagen by the United States and Denmark. The agreement was signed on behalf of the United States by Ambassador Eugenie Anderson. The agreement providing for the use of facilities in Greenland in the common defense comes into force upon notification to the United States that the Danish Parliament has given approval to its terms.

The United States-Danish agreement grew out of a request by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that arrangements be negotiated under which facilities in Greenland might be made use of by the armed forces of the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the common defense of Greenland and the rest of the North Atlantic Treaty area.

It is expected that the full text of the agreement will be made public when presented to the Danish Parliament.

Francis Adams Truslow Appointed to U.S.-Brazil Joint Commission for Economic Development

[Released to the press May 2]

The President announced today the appointment of Francis Adams Truslow to be United States Commissioner on the United States-Brazil Joint Commission for Economic Development with the personal rank of Minister.

The Joint Commission was established by a formal exchange of notes between the Governments of Brazil and the United States and was announced at the same time, December 21, 1950, that the conclusion of a general agreement for technical

cooperation under the Point 4 Program was made public.

Mr. Truslow recently resigned as president of the New York Curb Exchange to accept a position with the Department as consultant on Brazilian Economic Relations to the Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

The Joint Commission, to be located in Rio de Janeiro, will be directed by two commissioners, one American and the other Brazilian.

The Joint Commission will study the development needs of Brazil and will make recommendations for development and improvement in specific fields. The Commission will recommend what technical assistance is needed on specific projects and will advise on opportunities for utilizing foreign and domestic technical knowledge and skills. It will also seek ways of encouraging private investments in furthering Brazil's economic development.

During World War II, Mr. Truslow, a member of the New York Bar, was president of the Rubber Development Corporation and spent considerable time in Brazil and the Amazon region.

U.S. Delegation to Nicaraguan Inaugural Ceremonies

On April 25, the Department of State announced that the President has approved the following delegation to represent the United States at ceremonies marking the inauguration of Gen. Anastasio Somoza as President of the Republic of Nicaragua on May 1:

Capus M. Waynick, Personal Representative of the President and Special Ambassador, *Head of Delegation*; U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua
Fletcher Warren, Special Ambassador; Director of the Office of South American Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State

Other Members of the Delegation

Carl Hinshaw, U.S. Representative, California
Thurman Chatham, U.S. Representative, North Carolina
Lt. Gen. William H. H. Morris, Jr., USA, Commander in Chief, Caribbean Command
Rev. Joseph Francis Thorning, Washington, D.C., Associate Editor of *World Affairs*
Phillip P. Williams, First Secretary, U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua
Col. Samuel P. Walker, Jr., Military Attaché, U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua
Capt. Alvord John Greenacre, Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua
Lt. Col. Wendell L. Bevan, Jr., Assistant Air Attaché, U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua
Overton G. Ellis, Jr., Second Secretary, U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua
John L. Topping, Second Secretary, U. S. Embassy in Nicaragua

Soviet Obstruction to Western German Government

*Statement by Henry A. Byroadé
Director, Bureau of German Affairs¹*

I want to talk to you about one of the major problems our Government faces today.

After continuous effort over a period of years to reach agreement with the U.S.S.R. on Germany, our Government—in conjunction with the French and British—concluded reluctantly in 1949 that progress could no longer be delayed because of Soviet obstruction. We, therefore, gave authority to the Western Germans to establish a democratic form of government in Western Germany.

Attempts at obstruction by the Soviet Union followed, including the blockade on the City of Berlin. You all know the gallant story of the airlift to Berlin. Thwarted in this, the Soviets requested a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers in a final effort to block the formation of the West German Government. We met with them in good faith, but Molotov soon made it very clear that there could be no agreement on Germany except one which would place all Germany at the mercy of the Soviet Union.

I give you this history because of its similarity to what is happening today.

The tactics, military preparations, and hostile propaganda of the Soviet Union—resulting in open aggression by forces in their orbit last June—have reluctantly caused free nations to look to their own defense. In the Atlantic area, the 12 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization made a far-reaching decision to establish a common force and further agreed that Western Germany, should she so elect, would have the right and opportunity to join and so participate in her own defense. This was many, many months after Soviet representatives had established military forces—so-called police forces—in East Germany.

The Soviet Union has attacked this defensive plan, now with veiled threats, now with mocking "peace offensives." They also asked for a Big Four meeting to discuss German demilitarization.

We have no desire to avoid such a meeting, since one must always cling to the hope that a basic agreement can be possible. But this time we wanted the assurance of an agenda, not simply weeks of futile discussions by the Foreign Ministers on procedures and on what to talk about.

For this purpose, the deputies of the Foreign Ministers have now been in session in Paris more than 8 weeks.

I want to cut through confused interplay of agenda wording and tell you why what is going

on at Paris is much more important to us than a play on words.

Gromyko, the Soviet representative, has maintained that the question of Western German participation in her own defense is the principal cause of tension in Europe. This is clearly nonsense since the question of German participation in defense would not arise except for the aggressive Soviet behavior, coupled with their large military forces, in Eastern Germany and the satellites. To accept their contention would lead to the conclusion that the acts and policies of the West were the primary cause of tensions in Europe.

The Western deputies have also indicated that existing level of armaments and armed forces and means for international control of armaments should be a subject for Four Power consideration. When we and our Western Allies disarmed upon the end of the last war, Russia maintained—in some instances even increased—her military strength. It is the threat of these Red armies—partly outside Russian borders and far in excess of the needs of any state for its own self-protection—that is the real cause of tension in Europe today. In the face of this situation, the Soviet representative desires agenda wording which would commit us to a policy of reduction in armed strength of the Four Powers—and this prior to any consideration of the present unbalance and prior to any agreement on a form of international inspection and control. This is an old and familiar Soviet proposition. It, too, forms no basis for honest discussions.

These are some of the differences at Paris. Soviet propaganda, Soviet double talk, Soviet insistence that white is black and black is white, denies what you and I know to be true. It would seem that the original goal of the Soviet representatives—that is to prevent Western Germany from accepting a defense role with the West—has now been broadened into an attack upon the whole defensive effort of the West. It is important that we all understand what is behind their efforts to confuse and control.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents.

Confuse and Control: Soviet Techniques in Germany. European and British Commonwealth Series 17. Pub. 4107. 108 pp. 30¢.

Description of Soviet efforts to reduce the German people to a helpless confusion of distrust and divided purpose. Full pictorial coverage of topics with maps, cartoons, and photographs; reproductions of Communist posters.

Preparation for Tomorrow: A German Boy's Year in America. European and British Commonwealth Series 20. Pub. 4138. 54 pp. 25¢.

The story of a 17-year-old German boy's year in America under the Department's exchange program for German boys and girls of secondary school age. Illustrated.

¹ Made over the NBC television on Apr. 29 and released to the press on the same date.

Results of Torquay Tariff Conference Under GATT

The results of the recent 34-country Tariff Conference at Torquay, England, which ended on April 21 after sessions lasting almost 7 months, constitute a very substantial advance in the field of international trade relations and the relaxation of unnecessary restrictions on world commerce.¹

At Torquay the United States exchanged significant and mutually advantageous tariff concessions with 17 countries, five of which were new countries negotiating for the purpose of becoming contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and 12 of which were already contracting parties. Moreover, the Conference agreed to the extension, until January 1, 1954, of the validity of the concessions which had been exchanged at the two previous conferences at Geneva in 1947, and at Annecy, France, in 1949. This extension gives stability to the pattern of trade-barrier relaxation which is the basis of the General Agreement and which is fundamental to the economic foreign policy of the United States.

In addition to advantages gained through direct negotiation with other countries, the United States will benefit in a great many cases from concessions which other countries negotiated with each other and which will apply, under the provisions of the General Agreement, to the trade of the United States.

Participation of the Federal Republic of Germany was an important aspect of the Conference. A wide range of concessions was negotiated between the United States and the Federal Republic. Substantial concessions were agreed to in the negotiations between the United States and Canada, France, Peru, and other countries, including both contracting parties and countries negotiating for accession.

The United States was not able to find a basis for expanding the existing range of concessions in the General Agreement with regard to Australia, Cuba, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom. This situation does not affect the continued participation of these countries as parties to the General Agreement nor the maintenance of the concessions which they negotiated at Geneva and Annecy. Neither does it preclude further negotiations with them at some future time when conditions are more favorable.

¹ BULLETIN of Apr. 30, 1951, p. 701.

Legal Instruments Make Results Effective

On April 21, all but four of the participating Governments signed, at Torquay, the final act which authenticates the texts of other legal documents embodying the results of the Conference. These documents include:

1. The Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which, with the schedules of concessions annexed to it, sets forth the results of the negotiations and the terms on which new contracting parties may accede to the agreement. The United States signed the Protocol at Torquay on April 21, and the document will be open for signature by other countries until October 20, 1951.

2. A separate Decision with regard to each new country applying for accession to the agreement. Such a Decision is, in effect, a vote in favor of admitting the country concerned. June 20 is the last date for signing the Decisions. The United States signed Decisions with respect to each country negotiating to accede, at Torquay on April 21. Under the provisions of the General Agreement a majority of two-thirds of the present contracting parties is required for admission of a new contracting party.

3. The Declaration which, together with the relevant provisions of the Protocol, provides for extension, until January 1, 1954, of the concessions exchanged at Geneva and Annecy. A provision in the Protocol itself so amends the text of article XXVIII of the General Agreement as to effect the extension of the life of the Geneva and Annecy concessions. The amendment will go into effect when two-thirds of the contracting parties have signed the Protocol.

Concessions negotiated at Torquay will be put into effect by the Governments negotiating them, at various dates in 1951, depending upon the dates on which the participating Governments sign the Torquay Protocol and other necessary legal instruments. The Provisions of the Protocol govern these effective dates. The United States Government signed the Protocol and all other Torquay documents on April 21. The earliest date at which any United States concessions can be put into effect is June 6, 1951. The United States and all other contracting parties are free to withhold concessions initially negotiated at Torquay with a given country, until 30 days after that country has signed the Torquay Protocol.

U.S. Receives Concessions

At Torquay, the United States received new foreign concessions in the form of tariff reductions or the binding of existing customs treatment, on a very wide range of American agricultural and

industrial export products. In 1949, the countries which granted concessions to the United States at Torquay, imported from this country more than a billion dollars' worth of the products to which the concessions apply.

U.S. Grants Concessions

In exchange, the United States granted tariff reductions or bindings of existing customs treatment on several hundreds of items imported into this country, principally from the countries participating in the General Agreement. United States imports in 1949 of products on which the United States granted concessions at Torquay were valued at about 500 million dollars.

The apparent wide disparity between the 1949 value of trade on which the United States obtained concessions and the 1949 value of trade on which the United States granted concessions, is due in large part to the highly abnormal pattern of trade in that year. In 1949 United States exports were much greater than could be expected under ordinary conditions, especially exports of such commodities as foodstuffs, materials, and equipment urgently needed by other countries in their postwar efforts toward economic recovery. European countries, moreover, had not, in 1949, reached their present capacity to produce goods for export to the United States. It is not likely that the striking imbalance of trade coverage between concessions obtained and granted will continue to be so large as is indicated by the 1949 figures.

Many Commodities Covered

The list of products on which the United States obtained foreign concessions includes most of the important American products which seek markets abroad. The list includes wheat and wheat flour; corn; cotton; lard and other meat products; dried, canned, and fresh fruit; many chemical and related products; machinery of practically all kinds; textile specialties; all types of electrical equipment and apparatus; agricultural implements; and office machinery and equipment.

Among the products on which the United States granted concessions are lead and zinc, Canadian-type whiskey, cigarette leaf tobacco, aluminum, long-staple cotton, precious and semiprecious stones, certain laces and embroideries, flour bulbs, sugar (except from Cuba and the Philippine Islands), cheese, and bonito and certain other fish, not including frozen fish fillets. In over-all figures, duty reductions made by the United States at Torquay apply to 15.5 percent, by value, of all dutiable imports into this country in 1949; duties were bound on an additional 1 percent of dutiable imports; and duty-free status was bound on about 1 percent of duty-free imports. In all cases, concessions were granted on products which can be imported into this country to the advantage of the national economy.

It is not possible, at this stage, to make an estimate of the amount of United States trade which will benefit, indirectly, from the concessions negotiated by other countries among themselves, which will apply to United States products, but the advantages will undoubtedly be very great.

The list of commodities on which the United States would consider granting concessions in the negotiations, as published before the public hearings preceding the Torquay negotiations, contained approximately 2,800 items. Concessions actually made at Torquay apply to about 1,325 items.

In order to provide for the public the maximum of information with regard to the Torquay Conference, there has been prepared a comprehensive analysis of the results, containing full details of all concessions obtained and granted by the United States. For convenience, a summary of that analysis is attached to this release.² The analysis itself is available by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the price of \$1.00.

World Trade Week, 1951³

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS trade among the free nations of the world raises the standards of living of the peoples of such nations and fosters friendly relations among them; and

WHEREAS international trade makes it possible for us and our allies to obtain supplies and materials necessary for the mobilization of a common defense against aggression; and

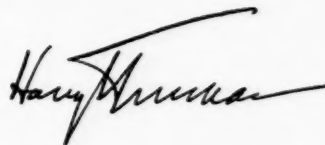
WHEREAS it is particularly fitting in this time of international tension that the ideals and effectiveness of free enterprise should be reasserted:

NOW, THEREFORE, I Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 20, 1951, as World Trade Week; and I request the appropriate officials of the Federal Government and of the several States, Territories, possessions, and municipalities of the United States to cooperate in the observance of that week.

I also urge business, labor, agricultural, educational, and civic groups, as well as the people of the United States generally, to observe World Trade Week with gatherings, discussions, exhibits, ceremonies, and other appropriate activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-fifth.



By the President:
DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

² Not here printed. For text of summary, see Department of State press release 365 of May 7, 1951.

³ Proc. 2927, 16 Fed. Reg. 4367.

Problem of Fair Distribution of Commodities

by Willard L. Thorp

Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs¹

There are a number of things that have brought about the present situation, and, by the present situation, I am thinking about shortages of raw materials and the tremendous rise in prices of raw materials. The first thing has been just the behavior of the economies themselves, quite apart from any new programs of any kind.

For the last quarter of 1950 in the United States, our industrial production was 22 percent above the level of the previous year, 1949. It had gone up quarter by quarter through 1950, and that is a tremendous increase. The total industrial production of the United States was running at the end of 1950, the last quarter, 22 percent above the level of the year 1949. In Western Europe, it was 23 percent above the level in 1949.

This step-up in industrial production not only has required much more raw materials but there is a thing called the pipeline, a series of various steps from raw material to consumer, and what happens is that you not only have to bring a given increased amount out at the end but there is a tendency for inventories, at each point along the pipeline, to have to be increased so that the total impact is an exaggerated one.

It has always been true, as those who have studied business cycles can tell you, that the swings in an economy are less at the consumer's point and most at the raw materials point, both pricewise and productionwise. This is a normal phenomenon. Swings become exaggerated as you get away from the consumer.

Now, on top of this increased demand was the fact that a good many people began to anticipate that there might be shortages and, of course, there is nothing that creates a shortage as definitely as the expectancy that there will be a shortage. You remember we had a run on sugar, here in the United States, when there was no shortage, but

only rumors of one. In the department stores a little while ago, there was a period in which in some items the sales were just tremendous, obviously a kind of stockpiling, if you will, on the part of consumers. This is a natural phenomenon, it is not against the law, and everybody proceeds to do it. Individuals, businessmen, and speculators—I mean by that, people who just buy because they think the price is going up—and finally governments, all have moved in in anticipation of shortages, to purchase these raw materials.

I must say that the Government purchases for stockpiling are something on which information is not given out, but I can say that they usually are greatly exaggerated in the various markets as against what actually has happened.

Well, all this together, plus the fact that clearly there will be added demands for particular materials when the production of military items gets rolling, all this means that in some items there are and will be shortages. Iron, steel, copper, and zinc and a whole series of things will be needed in military production. To the extent to which we meet the future as we hope to do by greater total production, both military and civilian, the pressure on raw materials will be that much greater.

Now, a lot of things have been done to ease this situation and mostly done by the United States.

In the first place, in a great many items, we have issued orders which forbid production or the use of materials for certain types of products. We just have wiped them out because they were luxurious uses of particular products.

In the second place, many industries have been told on what reduced basis they can have these raw materials, looking ahead quarter by quarter. The automobile people can only have so much steel, less by a considerable percentage than they had last year. This is typical of a whole series of steps that have been taken, because you have a situation in which the demand seems to outrun the supply. There are only two things you can do. You can either cut back on the demand or

¹ Excerpts from an informal speech made before a National Conference held at the Department of State on May 2 and released to the press on May 3.

you can increase the supply. We have been cutting back on the demand on a selective basis, and will continue to do so as may be necessary, because if we don't, then we will have obviously a wasteful situation in which a precious material is being used in far less important uses.

We have also done a good deal with respect to increasing supply. That, of course, is a matter in which it is easy to act in some cases and difficult to do in others. In the case of rubber, we have taken all the synthetic rubber plants out of mothballs, and they are getting under operation, so that that will greatly ease that particular situation.

This Government is financing the opening of new sulphur deposits in other countries, manganese deposits in other countries, tungsten deposits in other countries, in fact, very actively looking toward the expansion of the supply. But, even after you have done what you can on cutting back the demand and what you can on increasing the supply, there still is a problem of fair distribution among countries, because, after all, the United States can outbid anybody else in most markets. Therefore, we have a basic problem of fair distribution where there are shortages.

In the case of the two commodities, which are particularly important at the present time, in which the United States has very substantial control, sulphur and cotton, we have set up export controls for allocation as among countries so that as far as the American supply going abroad is concerned, it will be fairly distributed and each foreign country will get its share, based upon what it has customarily taken, with consideration of any special circumstances. But even beyond that, starting last fall, we organized, here in Washington, a new organization which has had very little publicity, and doesn't need it particularly, known as the International Materials Conference.

It has a central committee in which there are 8 countries plus the Organization of American States and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 10 members as a central committee which sets up international committees on particular commodities. To do this, it gets out the statistics, and it invites the half dozen countries that are the chief producers and the half dozen countries that are the chief consumers. It calls them together and says, "Now, you are the most important countries producing and consuming this commodity. We would like to put on you as a group the responsibility for considering what can be done to increase production and to make more effective and fairer distribution of this particular commodity."

Those committees are meeting busily here in Washington, and I expect that some of them very shortly will begin to make recommendations to their Governments as to steps that can be taken. So here is an organized international approach to the problem of sharing goods with other countries.

One can argue purely selfishly that we have to get things from other countries like copper and lead and zinc and petroleum, and, to the extent to which we want to get them from other countries, we obviously have to be prepared to export to them. But beyond that, there is the point that these various friendly countries must maintain their civilian economies, and much of that depends upon exports which they get from the United States.

Interestingly enough, I anticipate that our problems in the next year, as far as the State Department and its work in the field of economic relations is concerned, will be more important in terms of whether or not foreign countries get from the United States commodities which they are perfectly prepared to pay for, but which are difficult to get, rather than the problem of the dollar shortages which they may face, although both of them will be problems that will be active and difficult.

U.S.-Chile Discuss Copper Situation

[Released to the press May 7]

The United States and Chilean Governments have concluded a series of talks, held at the request of the President of Chile, on outstanding problems with respect to copper. Agreement was reached which should result in a substantial increase in Chilean copper production, greater supplies of copper from Chile for the United States, denial of Chilean copper to unfriendly countries, and a higher price to Chile for her copper. No purchase commitments are, however, involved.

It was agreed that production of copper in Chile should be expanded. In the case of the American companies, this is to be done without United States financial assistance but with priority assistance for equipment to the fullest extent that the emergency permits. The companies concerned are negotiating with the Chilean Government concerning the actual means of expansion and with respect to a satisfactory proposal for a new tax and exchange law. These meetings between the companies and the Chilean officials are being carried out in a cooperative atmosphere and are calculated to bring out a substantial increase in the production of copper, the bulk of which will be available for United States defense needs. The United States also agreed to consider an aid program for expansion of production at small mines if such expansion proves feasible.

The Chileans agreed to cease abnormal trade in semiprocessed copper and taking cognizance of the need of maximum shipments of copper to the United States agreed that no more than 20 percent of the production of the American companies will be reserved for Chile's own use and for export

to other countries. Chile will take steps to limit such exports to essential requirements of friendly countries and will take the necessary measures to insure that such copper will not be reexported, and she will make no sales to countries of the Soviet bloc.

In recognition of the fact that the price of Chile's copper has not kept pace with the rise in most of the commodities Chile imports, to induce increased production of copper, and in further recognition of Chile's needs for additional dollars in order to maintain its economic stability and support its own effort for participation in hemispheric defense, the United States Government has stated that it considered reasonable an increase of 3¢ per pound in the price of Chilean copper sold in the United States. It is understood that prices to third countries will not be lower than the price to the United States.

Representatives of the Chilean Government included the Foreign Minister and the Ambassador to the United States and the officials of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and Kennecott Copper Corporation, which control the largest copper mines in Chile, were given an opportunity to present their views. The United States Government was represented by officials of the Department of State, Defense Production Administration, and the Economic Stabilization Agency.

VOA Adds New Programs to World-Wide Broadcasting Service

[Released to the press May 7]

The Voice of America will step up its world-wide broadcasting service next Sunday (May 13) with the inauguration of daily programs in Hindi, Urdu, Thai, and Albanian, and with increases in present Finnish and English transmissions.

The new programs will increase the Voice of America broadcast output to approximately 45 program hours daily in 37 languages and dialects.

The 30-minute Hindi program to India (6:30 p.m., Indian time) and the 30-minute Urdu program to Pakistan (6 p.m., Pakistan time) will be relayed by Tangier and Radio Colombo, in Ceylon. The 30-minute Thai broadcast to Thailand (7 p.m., Thai time) will be relayed by Manila and Honolulu. The 15-minute Albanian program (6:15 p.m., Albanian time) will be relayed by Tangier, Munich, Salonika, and BBC.

The new Finnish program (6:30 p.m., Finnish time) will be relayed by Tangier and BBC and will increase the daily Finnish language output to 30 minutes.

The additions to the Voice of America English service will consist of two 30-minute programs,

one to the Far East (8:30 p.m., China Coast time) with relays by Manila and Honolulu, and the other to South Asia (9 p.m., Indian time) with relays by Tangier and Radio Colombo.

Opportunities for Graduate Study Research and Teaching Abroad

[Released to the press May 5]

Opportunities for more than 1,200 Americans to undertake graduate study, teaching, or research abroad during the 1952-53 academic year under the terms of the Fulbright Act were announced today by the Department of State. A comparable number of opportunities will be available for foreign nationals to come to the United States for similar purposes.

The countries in which these opportunities will be available are Austria, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

All applications must be submitted by October 15, 1951. Persons wishing to apply should send their inquiries to the following agencies for:

Graduate study

Students now enrolled in American colleges and universities should apply to the Fulbright Program advisers on their campuses.

Others should apply directly to: Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19, N.Y.

University teaching, or advanced research

Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington 25, D.C.

Teaching in American secondary schools abroad

American Schools Service, American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington 6, D.C.

Teaching in national secondary schools abroad

Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

These awards are made under Public Law 584, 79th Congress, the Fulbright Act, which authorizes the Department of State to use certain foreign currencies and credits acquired through the sale of surplus property abroad for programs of educational exchange with other nations.

Grants are normally made for one academic year and are renewable only in exceptional cases. Grants to Americans usually include round-trip transportation, tuition or a stipend, a living allowance and a small amount for necessary books and equipment. Grants to foreign nationals include round-trip transportation only, and their expenses in the United States must be met from other sources.

Polish Charges of Discriminatory Inspections of Her Vessels Entering Port of New York Called Unfounded

[Released to the press May 11]

The American Embassy at Warsaw today delivered the following note to the Polish Foreign Office in reply to the Polish Government's note of April 18, 1951, concerning the withdrawal of the Polish Motor Ship Batory from the New York service.

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with reference to the Ministry's note of April 18, 1951,¹ concerning discontinuance of service to New York by the Motor Ship *Batory* has the honor, pursuant to instructions of the United States Government, to make the following reply:

The United States Government notes this formal communication of the Polish Government on a maritime problem contains many passages that can only have the purpose of propaganda. The United States Government, therefore, refuses to take seriously, or address itself to, various propaganda assertions and insinuations about the alleged "anti-peace policy of the United States" or its actions "hostile to peaceful international cooperation." The specious character of such charges is generally apparent as is also the implication that Poland belongs to a block of countries which alone are striving for peace.

It is essential, however, to deal with certain statements in the Polish note involving points of international law. In both its notes of March 19 and April 18, 1951,¹ the Polish Government has intermingled and confused measures of the Federal Government of the United States and a local action in which the Federal Government played no part. The Polish Government has taken the position that the decision of the municipality of New York as announced on March 9 by Edward F. Cavanaugh, Jr., Commissioner of Marine and Aviation, denying further use of municipally owned piers to the Motor Ship *Batory* belongs to the same group of measures as inspections of that ship which Immigration, Customs, and Coast Guard officers of the Federal Government have been accustomed to make.

¹ Not printed.

The Polish note further confuses the issue by referring to these measures of inspection conducted by the Federal Government as actions by the Port Authorities in New York. The Embassy's note of April 2, 1951,¹ clearly distinguished between such steps of the Federal Government and the recent decision of the New York municipality concerning leasing its piers and insists that this distinction must be kept in mind as a basis for any factual consideration of the problem.

In the treatment of these two separate matters it is desired to deal first with the charge that the inspections of the Federal Government constitute discrimination against the Polish flag and are in violation of the principles of international law.

These precautionary measures do not violate the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Consular Rights between the United States of America and Poland signed at Washington on June 15, 1931, since there are no provisions in the Treaty that prohibit such inspections. In the absence of a governing treaty provision, there is no known principle in international law to prevent a government from taking necessary and reasonable precautions (such as inspections complained about) in its own territory for the protection of its citizens and its security.

This is especially true during times of national emergency. Long-term treaties governing peacetime intercourse between nations have been considered as being implicitly subject to security reservations. More recent treaties, out of an abundance of precaution, do contain security reservations. As an indication of the views of nations concerning precautionary safety measures for the preservation of human life, at the time of the 1948 Conference on the subject of Safety of Life at Sea, it was decided that inspection officers of any Government had the right to verify that the vessel carried a valid certificate and, if necessary, that conditions of the ship's seaworthiness corresponded substantially with detailed provisions of the Convention governing the building and equipment of seagoing vessels and their lifeboats.

Since inspections are not prohibited by treaties

and are not at variance with International law, officers of the Federal Government will inspect any ship, foreign or domestic, when similar circumstances exist to make desirable such inspections. The charge that inspections are discriminatory are, therefore, without foundation and cannot be accepted by the United States Government.

As to the other matter, involving the entry of the *M. S. Batory* into New York harbor after the decision of the New York municipality affecting the use of municipal-owned piers, the U. S. Government wishes to stress again it had no connection with this local action of a local pier owner, or statements made by the pier owner, and, in fact, was not even consulted by the New York municipality. The issue of whether the action of the municipal authorities constitutes a flagrant violation of the principle of freedom of navigation and principles of International law must be considered in relation to the actual facts of the situation.

The local municipality does not own or control all berths in the New York Port area. Ships of the Gdynia-American Line, Inc., the operators of the *M. S. Batory*, have not been outlawed or barred from calling at the Port of New York or any other American port open to commerce and the Line has not been excluded from leasing privately owned berthing facilities, the equal in every respect to those being used by certain other well-known steamship companies, including the American Export Lines, the American President Lines and the Holland-America Line, operating luxury passenger liners to and from New York.

If privately owned berthing facilities are available for lease, the statement in the Polish note that "the Steamship Line has no possibility to conclude an agreement for another pier in the Port of New York" is in error. The Polish Government has made no showing that such facilities are not available; in fact the United States Government understands that the Gdynia-America Line, Inc. was, in fact, offered space for docking at Jersey City across the Hudson River within the Port of New York.

In the absence of such a showing the conclusion is inescapable that on this point there has been no violation by the United States Government of the freedom of commerce and navigation provisions as set forth in article VI of the Treaty. The Gdynia-America Line, Inc. has been operating ships to the United States for a long time and although permitted to do so has never shown any interest in acquiring its own pier facilities. Inasmuch as there has been no violation of the freedom of navigation and commerce provisions of the Treaty, there can be no violation of a similar principle in international law even if such a principle could be proven to exist in the absence of appropriate treaty provision.

The United States Government does not dispute the assertion that local or municipal authorities

are bound as much as federal authorities by treaty provisions. The United States Government, however, finds no particular treaty provisions as having been violated either by the local authorities or by the Federal Government, and, indeed, the Polish Government cites no such violation. If all berths available in the Port of New York had been under control of the local authorities, or if Polish vessels had been prevented from calling at the Port of New York, the situation complained about would have been viewed more seriously. But as the Polish Government must realize, the actual circumstances are quite different.

In view of these considerations the only conclusion to be drawn is that the Polish Government did not wish, for other reasons, to continue the services of the *M. S. Batory* to New York. It is thus apparent that the Polish Government was seeking a pretext in the action of the New York municipality for withdrawing the *M. S. Batory* from navigation to New York whereby it could seek to place responsibility for this decision on the United States itself.

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Essentials of a Peace With Japan. Far Eastern Series 40. Pub. 4171. 11 pp. Free.

Address by John Foster Dulles delivered at Whittier College, Los Angeles, California, on March 31, 1951.

The Schuman Plan Constituting a European Coal and Steel Community: Draft Treaty Constituting the European Coal and Steel Community and Draft Convention Containing the Transitional Provisions. European and British Commonwealth Series 22. Pub. 4173. 126 pp. 55¢.

Proof texts of basic documents initialed at Paris on March 19, 1951, by the representatives of France, Italy, the German Federal Republic, and the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg).

An Analysis of the Schuman Plan. European and British Commonwealth Series 23. Pub. 4176. 8 pp. Free.

Reprinted from the BULLETIN of April 2, 1951.

The Department of State. Department and Foreign Service Series 23. Pub. 4177. 14 pp. Free.

Description of functions of the Department and listing of heads of principal activities of the Department. Illustrated.

Preventing a New World War. General Foreign Policy Series 48. Pub. 4195. 8 pp. Free.

Address by Harry S. Truman, President of United States, on April 11, 1951.

Point 4 Agreements Signed

POINT 4 AGREEMENT WITH ECUADOR SIGNED

[Released to the press May 4]

The United States and Ecuador signed a Point 4 general agreement at Quito yesterday. Foreign Minister Neftali Ponce signed for Ecuador and Chargé d'Affaires John N. Hamlin signed for the United States. Twenty-three Governments have now signed pacts for technical cooperation with the United States under the Act for International Development which authorized the President's Point 4 Program. With the signing of this agreement, the technical assistance activities of other United States Government agencies in Ecuador will be included under the Point 4 Program.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator, who recently visited Ecuador, predicted good results from cooperation between American and Ecuadoran experts:

What I saw convinced me that Ecuador has a future of great promise, if her economic development plans are carried out.

Her citizens have shown remarkable stamina under adversity. When the terrible earthquake of Ambato struck in 1949 the whole country rallied to the task of relief and recovery. The Ecuadoran people have a remarkable spirit and a determination to let nothing stand in the way of reconstruction and progress. They have earned our respect and cooperation.

The Ambato earthquake caused more than 6,000 killed and a property loss estimated at more than 20 million dollars; one of the very first to offer assistance was the United States Health and Sanitation field party of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, a Point 4 agency.

A health and sanitation servicio has been in operation in Ecuador since 1942. The United States field party cooperating with the Ecuadoran Government in the joint servicio is headed by Charles Preston Blanks, Jr., of Meridian, Mississippi. In the combined staff of the servicio, there are at present six American technicians and 495 Ecuadorans. Its activities have included the building, staffing and equipping of 29 hospitals, training professional and technical personnel, and a program of malaria control.

An education servicio was started in 1945 by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in coopera-

tion with the Ecuadoran Government. George Greco, of Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania, is chief of the United States field party. He has five other Americans on his staff.

There has been a United States agricultural mission in Ecuador since 1941. At present, it consists of eight technicians and is headed by Lee Hines of Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi. He is director of the cooperative experiment station of Ecuador. Its work now includes improvement of cacao through plant selection for yield and resistance to disease. This work is carried out in cooperation with commercial cocoa producers.

Some United States technicians are working on cereals and the improvement of food crops in general. Others devote their attention to fibrous and oil-producing plants and still others to livestock, which includes insect and pest study and control and the improvement of the dairying industry.

A United States civil aviation expert is now in Ecuador studying the country's transportation problems, advising on the construction of airfields, and the setting up of air traffic controls and navigation facilities.

Requests have been approved for technical assistance on census and industrial training. Specialists will be sent out by the Department of Labor under the new Point 4 agreement.

Today, there are 22 Ecuadoran trainees in the United States studying American methods in civil aviation, census, vital statistics, child welfare, public health and sanitation, water resources, aqueducts and sewers, education and labor statistics.

POINT 4 AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT SIGNED

[Released to the press on May 5]

The Governments of the United States and Egypt today concluded a Point 4 general agreement. The signing of the agreement took place in Cairo, with Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Mohamed Salaheddin Bey representing Egypt and Ambassador Jefferson Caffery representing the United States.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator, announced simultaneously that two projects in the fields of agricultural development and rural improvement, which the Egyptian Government had requested, will go into action immediately.

In one of these projects, American technicians will cooperate with the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs on its comprehensive program of social security and rural improvement. They will help to train staffs for the 131 rural training centers already in operation and advise on administration of the social security program.

In the other project, American specialists will work with the Ministry of National Economy on a national agricultural program including problems of the milling and storage of grain, extension services, dry farming, and control of citrus diseases. In all, seven ministries and agencies of the Egyptian Government will participate in the work under the Point 4 Program.

Trainees will be brought to the United States for advanced study in rural and agricultural improvement. When they finish their training and return to Egypt, they will act as instructors in the 131 rural training centers the Government now operates. They will organize cooperatives, develop handicrafts, and establish basic education, agricultural, and health programs.

The Point 4 mission will consist of six technicians under a technical cooperation officer; two of them will work with the Ministry of Social Affairs, and four will cooperate on the agricultural development program with the Ministry of National Economy.

POINT 4 AGREEMENT WITH HAITI SIGNED

[Released to the press May 9]

A Point 4 general agreement has been concluded with Haiti by a formal exchange of notes between the Haitian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United States Embassy at Port-au-Prince.

Technical Cooperation Administrator, Henry G. Bennett, said that the exchange of notes paves the way for an expanded program of technical cooperation with Haiti under the Point 4 Program.

Dr. Bennett called Haiti's food problem the number one priority, because of her rising population. He pointed out that a scant 35 percent of the country's area can produce food. Much of this land has become unproductive through years of unscientific farming. He said that Haiti, with an area only slightly larger than Vermont, has to support 3,500,000 people compared to Vermont's 374,000 people. Each square mile of Haiti's tillable land must feed 1,050 mouths. This, said Dr. Bennett, is possible only through modern methods and careful planning.

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs has cooperated with the Government of Haiti on a food supply program through a joint servicio, since 1944. The Institute's field party is now under the direction of Vance Rogers, of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The food supply servicio staff consists of 8 Americans and 239 Haitians. The program has helped farmers to restore lands to food growing which were diverted to production of other crops during the war. It has been concerned also with the construction of grain seed storage facilities. It has operated demonstration farms for food crops and livestock. It has reclaimed small districts in the Artibonite River Valley through drainage, irrigation, and soil leaching. These pilot projects have set a pattern for large-scale rehabilitation of the Valley for which a credit of 14 million dollars was recently approved by the Export-Import Bank.

The United States has been extending technical and financial assistance to Haiti for the past 35 years. This service has been especially important during the past 15 years. Since 1947 the United Nations and its related agencies such as UNESCO, to which the United States contributes, have also been active in Haiti.

Technicians of the United States Government have served as advisers in the fields of agriculture, finance, health and sanitation, education, census statistics, irrigation, and reclamation. At the same time, Haitian students have come to the United States for advanced study along similar lines. During the 1944-49 period, 212 specialists arrived in this country from Haiti for training.

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs has been cooperating with Haiti on a health and sanitation servicio since 1942. It has a staff of 7 Americans and 323 Haitians. Edwin L. Dudley, a sanitary engineer of Biloxi, Mississippi, is chief of the IIAA field party.

The principal work of the health and sanitation servicio has been to control yaws and malaria, to train public health nurses, to improve hospital facilities, and to train Haitians progressively to take over their own health activities.

POINT 4 SIGNED WITH ATHENS COLLEGE

[Released to the press May 10]

The United States Government today signed a grant-in-aid agreement for \$297,525 with the Athens College, Greece, to be administered under the Technical Cooperation Program.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator, signed for the United States Government, and President Homer W. Davis signed for the Athens College. The college, a 25-year-old joint Greek-American institution, will expand its departments of chemistry, physics, biology,

manual arts, and commercial training, erect several buildings to permit an increase in enrollment, and provide scholarships for 200 Greek students in the next 2 years.

The grant will enable the college to add 14 professors and assistants, both Greek and American, to its staff and to provide them with necessary laboratory equipment.

Point 4 scholars will be drawn from the rural areas where educational opportunities are scarce. They will be selected on the basis of competitive examinations, and preference will be given to those who are willing to go back to the rural areas as technicians and teachers.

Dr. Bennett said that since the liberation of Greece, more than \$200,000 has been donated to the college by the Greek people for new buildings and scholarships. The fact that this gift represented the sacrifices of hundreds of people who have suffered great hardships speaks well for the reputation of the college.

Greeks and Americans have contributed about equally to the support of Athens College, which is administered by two governing bodies, a Greek Board of Directors in Greece and an American Board of Trustees in the United States. An American president and a Greek co-director share responsibility for the operation of the college.

There are about 900 students enrolled in Athens College studying courses on the Junior College and secondary school level.

Former Prime Minister Themistocles Sophoulis recently said,

Institutions such as Athens College complete and strengthen the work of American aid to the Greek people. The cooperation of Greeks and Americans in defending our country, in rebuilding its ruins would be incomplete without cooperation in the task of creating a new generation capable of shouldering the responsibility for the future of Greece.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT UNDERTAKES POINT 4 PROJECT

[Released to the press April 26]

The American University of Beirut today entered into a Point 4 agreement under which the university will train Near Eastern technicians in agriculture and engineering, preventive medicine, economics and finance, and public administration.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator in the Department of State, and Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, President of the University, today signed the agreement, setting forth the terms of cooperation between the university and the Point 4 administration. The agreement provides a unique opportunity in the Near East for nationals of that region to gain technical competence in these four fields considered essential to the economic development of the region.

As a regional training center, the university will prepare selected students for public service in their

own countries. These students, Point-4 fellows, will be nominated by their respective governments, approved jointly by the university and the Point 4 mission at Beirut, and given a year's intensive training.

Each student must agree to spend at least a year in the public service of his country working in his special field after completing his course at the university. The program will graduate 118 of these special students each year.

The four new schools will be jointly staffed by the university and the Technical Cooperation Administration, drawing on other agencies of the Government, such as the United States Public Health Service, and the Department of Agriculture for technical personnel. Equipment which cannot be locally obtained will be financed by Point 4 funds, as well as the tuition of the special students. Their Governments are expected to pay their transportation expenses. An initial sum of \$624,000 has been allocated to the project by the Technical Cooperation Administration on the basis of a 2-year program.

In signing the agreement, Dr. Bennett pointed out that the new project follows a pattern of Point 4 cooperation with private organizations of distinguished reputation and proven experience. This pattern, he noted, was first set by a Point 4 agreement with the Near East Foundation on January 30, and it will be increasingly used and expanded, in line with established Point 4 policy.

The American University of Beirut was chosen as the Point 4 agency for this training project because of the reputation it has earned as an outstanding institution of learning during its 85 years of life. The majority of the physicians practicing today in the Arab states received their medical education at the University, and its fame is so well-founded that the selection of trainees should be a relatively easy task.

The university was started at Beirut in 1866. It began with 16 students. It was known as the Syrian Protestant College until 1920 when its name was changed to the American University. It has a charter from the regents of the University of the State of New York. Its medical school was started in 1867 and today is on the approved list of foreign medical schools of the American Medical Association. Under the agreement just signed with the Technical Cooperation Administration, a school of preventive medicine and public health will be added.

Today, the university has 40 buildings located on a campus of 70 acres. The International College, which has been established at Izmir, became affiliated with the university in 1936 to take over the preparatory schools and the first 2 years of college teaching. The university and the college conduct the following schools; elementary, preparatory, secondary, school for nursing, school of arts and sciences, school of pharmacy, and school of medicine.

UNITARIAN COMMITTEE TO SEND POINT 4 MEDICAL MISSION TO ISRAEL

[Released to the press May 10]

The Department of State and the Unitarian Service Committee today signed a Point 4 agreement, under which the Committee will send a 14-man medical mission to Israel for a 6-week period.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator and Howard Brooks, Associate Director of the Unitarian Service Committee. The project, which grew out of a request by the Government of Israel, is jointly financed by the World Health Organization and by a Point 4 grant.

The Unitarian Service Committee is organizing a mission consisting of outstanding American and European physicians who will contribute their services in order to share modern medical techniques with the doctors of Israel. The Committee has recently sponsored similar projects in Germany at the request of the United States Government.

The mission will hold seminars and short refresher courses in various branches of the medical sciences. It will give demonstrations and organize informal discussions for the double purpose of sharing recent advances in medicine and stimulating cooperation among specialists in different fields.

Howard Brooks, Associate Director of the Unitarian Service Committee, will go to Israel as administrative officer of the mission. The other members so far appointed are:

- Dr. Edward Grzegorzewski, Director, Division of Education and Training Services, WHO, Geneva, Advisor on Medical Education, who will represent the Director General of WHO on the mission
- Dr. Lucien E. Morris, Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology, University Hospital, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
- Dr. Erik Warburg, Professor of Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, specialist in Internal Medicine
- Dr. Samuel Z. Levine, Professor of Pediatrics, Cornell University Medical College, New York
- Dr. Carl Semb, Surgeon-in-Chief, Ulleval Hospital, Oslo, Norway, specialist in General and Thoracic Surgery
- Dr. Leo G. Rigler, Professor of Radiology and Head of Department, University of Minnesota School of Medicine, Minneapolis
- Dr. Hugo Theorell, Professor of Biochemistry, Nobel Institute, Stockholm
- Dr. Paul Klemperer, Clinical Professor of Pathology, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York
- Dr. Gordon Kenneth Moe, Professor of Physiology, State University of New York, Medical Center, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, specialist in Physiology and Pharmacology
- Dr. John E. Gordon, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology, Harvard University School of Public Health, Boston
- Professor Richard Tyler, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle, specialist in environmental sanitation

The problem which the mission will help to solve is not a shortage of doctors, with which Israel is relatively well supplied, but a lack of up-to-date information concerning the latest developments in medicine, public health, and medical education. Many of Israel's doctors have recently come there as members of refugee groups. Their period of medical training coincided, in general, with the years of war and intensive persecution in Europe, during which time they were largely cut off from world-wide progress in medicine.

This is the sixth of a series of cooperative arrangements, under the Point 4 Program, which has been signed with private organizations that have had long experience in technical and educational work abroad. Similar agreements have been concluded with the Near East Foundation for village improvement projects in Iran and Syria, with the Booker Washington Institute in Liberia, and with the American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

POINT 4 AGREEMENT WITH NEAR EAST FOUNDATION SIGNED

[Released to the press May 2]

Two Point 4 agreements were signed today with the Near East Foundation for the expansion of rural improvement programs in Iran and Syria.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator, represented the United States Government and Edward C. Miller, Secretary of the Near East Foundation, signed for that organization.

At the signing of the agreements, Dr. Bennett said,

The Near East Foundation has shown that remarkable results can be obtained through the rural approach in countries like Iran and Syria, where most of the people live and work in small villages. The Foundation works directly with the people, showing them better methods of farming, better health practices and basic, practical methods of education, and training them to demonstrate these improvements, in turn, to their own people.

In Syria, the agreement makes possible the employment of 12 additional specialists in the fields of agriculture extension, homemaking, medicine, nurse-midwifery, sanitation, and rural education. In Iran, it will mean increasing the number of village demonstration centers from 35 to 75. It will add 10 American technicians to the staff and a large number of Iranians trained under United States supervision.

The training methods have been found satisfactory. Each American specialist will have from five to ten local trainees assigned to him for a year of training. They will be nominated by the Foundation and approved by their Governments. They will enter public service when their training ends. The doctors will conduct clinics at isolated centers with the help of local trainees. They will train nurse-midwives who, in turn, will teach as well as practice their skills.

The Near East Foundation will work closely with Point 4 missions in Iran and Syria.

In Iran, the Foundation's program will supplement and strengthen the existing Point 4 village improvement project which is under the direction of Dr. Franklin Harris, and which is supervised by an Iranian-United States Joint Commission for Rural Improvement, under an agreement signed in October 1950.

The purpose of the Foundation's work is the same as that of the Point 4 mission: to raise standards of living at the village level by a concerted effort to improve agriculture, health, and education, and to train a body of Iranian experts to carry this work to other parts of the country.

The Near East Foundation was incorporated in New York on February 18, 1930. It succeeded the Near East Relief and selected the Near East as its field of activity because of the needs of the area and the inheritance of knowledge and good will it received from the Near East Relief.

At present, it is working in Syria, Iran, and Greece. In Greece, its program emphasizes livestock improvement, vocational training for the physically unfit, youth welfare, and rural improvement.

The Near East Foundation is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It represents an organized American effort to assist people through fully recognizing the values in national genius and cultures; understanding changing conditions in social and economic life; undertaking demonstrations only upon local request and where local cooperation is assured; adapting proved American welfare methods to existing needs; selecting technically trained American personnel of proved ability to direct each project; expecting each project to be continued by local agencies and specifically trained local personnel; and maintaining broad international ideals with a staff pledged to respect native customs and work in accord with local religious opinion.

CARIBBEAN AREA GRANTED VOCATIONAL TRAINING UNDER POINT 4

[Released to the press on May 7]

Technical Cooperation Administrator Henry G. Bennett today announced a grant of \$38,250 of Point 4 funds to the Metropolitan Vocational School of San Juan, Puerto Rico, for vocational training of citizens of the British, French, and Dutch territories in the Caribbean area. The project grew out of the interest of the Caribbean Commission in creating a nucleus of trained artisans needed for the development of the Islands.

In a letter to Ward M. Canaday, chairman of the United States sector of the Caribbean Commission announcing the approval of the grant, Dr. Bennett said:

This project has been developed, largely as a result of the interest shown by the Caribbean Commission and its

members. In order to insure that the training is given to those individuals who will be able to make the greatest contribution to the economic development of the Islands, it is our hope that the Commission will sponsor this program and assist in carrying it out.

Specifically, we should like to have the Secretary General of the Commission, working with the school in Puerto Rico, take steps to see that the availability of this training is made known to the officials and peoples of the territories. We should like to have the Secretary General receive the applications, determine which ones should be included within the number authorized in this project and certify them to the school. We should like very much to have reports from the Secretary General from time to time indicating the progress which is made by the students upon the completion of their training.

The fields of training at the Metropolitan Vocational School, in which the students from the Caribbean area may enroll, include cabinet making, electricity, radio, auto mechanics, machine shop, printing, air-conditioning, refrigeration, baking, and drafting. The grant approved today will permit 30 students to take a 1-year training course. The fact that last fall 47 applications had been received by the Secretary General of the Caribbean Commission was cited as evidence of interest among the islanders.

POINT 4 TECHNICIANS TRAIN FOR FIELD ASSIGNMENTS

The Department of State announced on April 25 that 15 Point 4 technicians, preparing to take up field assignments in Latin America and India, were told today that the President's Point 4 Program is "good business" for Americans as well as for the people of less developed regions.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Administrator of the Point 4 Program in the Department of State, told the technicians:

We borrowed from everybody in building up this great nation. Now, in the Point 4 Program, we are just paying back a little—and benefiting ourselves while we help others.

It is technologically possible for every human being to be well-fed, decently clothed, and housed and to have proper medical care. The peoples of other lands have learned of this progress. They want to share in the knowledge that makes it possible to produce and enjoy the good things of life.

If we are to have stable peace in the world, we must attack the sources of war, the Four Horsemen: hunger, poverty, disease and ignorance.

Dr. Bennett spoke at the Foreign Service Institute where the fifteen technicians are completing a 3-weeks orientation course which emphasizes the understanding of foreign peoples, their customs, cultures, and languages. The wives of several of the technicians are also attending the orientation course.

Twelve of the experts will proceed to Latin America to take part in Point 4 projects concerned with food supply, education, public health, and census mapping. One is going to India to cooperate in agricultural development. Two will be roving consultants in the administration of social security programs.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Special Report of U.N. Commanding General¹

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS REVEAL DETAILS FOR ATTACK ON KOREA

U.N. doc. S/2112
Dated May 2, 1951

I herewith submit a Special Report of the United Nations Command Operations in Korea consisting of two documents captured from the North Korean forces. The first of these documents is Reconnaissance Order No. 1, General Staff of the North Korean Army, dated June 18, 1950. The second of these documents is Operation Order No. 1, issued by Lee Kwon Mu, Commander, 4th Infantry Division, dated June 22, 1950. The originals of these documents, which are in the Korean language, are in the possession of the United States Government.

These two orders issued to North Korean forces on June 18 and June 22, 1950, provide clear and documented confirmation that the attack against the Republic of Korea, launched on the 25th of June 1950, was carefully prepared and carried out in accordance with a deliberate and preconceived plan for the conquest of the Republic of Korea.

Reconnaissance Order No. 1 of June 18, 1950, instructs the Chief of Staff of the North Korean 4th Division to carry out reconnaissance prior to the attack in order to determine the location of the main body of the forces of the Republic of Korea and to work out an accurate target map of the installations of such forces. The Order further directs the Chief of Staff of the North Korean 4th Division "as the attack begins" to carry out continuous observation of the centers of resistance on the routes of defensive lines approaching Seoul.

Operation Order No. 1, dated June 22, 1950, issued by Lee Kwon Mu, Commander, North Korean 4th Infantry Division, states the objec-

tive of the 4th Division "in the frontal attack" is to advance to the Uijongbu-Seoul area for which preparations are to be completed by June 23, 1950. The first report to the Security Council of the United Nations Command Operations in Korea, dated July 25, 1950, discloses that the attack on the central front was carried out in accordance with the plan set forth in this document.²

The remaining portions of Operation Order No. 1 contain specific and detailed military directives for carrying out the attack against the Republic of Korea.

Full translation of a group of documents representing orders from G-2, General Staff, North Korean Army to the Chiefs of Staff of various military units. Dated 18 June 50.

(TN: indicates exact transliteration from the original Russian.)

To: The Chief of Staff of the 4th Division

Reconnaissance Order No. 1

General Staff of the North Korean Army

18 June 1950

Map 50,000—1949 Issue

1. The enemy, 1st Regiment, 7th Division, with an attached artillery, is defending the sector from IMJINGANG up to hill 538.5 (0634). The frontal edge of the defense of the 38th parallel is along the northern slope of the heights at the parallel. The frontal edge of the enemy main line of resistance is along the northern slopes of the heights 217.0 (0622), SEKKYO-RI* (SOKKYO-RI (0622)) northern slopes of the heights 411.3 (0628) the northwestern and northern slopes of the heights (0630-0632). The defiles along the roads from the parallel to KANSANRI* (9824) and TONGJIN are protected with a well-developed system of defense installations. The positions of the regimental reserves are supposedly in the region of hill 249.7 (0026). To the left, the defenses are held by the 13th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division, to the left is the 9th Regiment of the 7th Division.

2. When the division is set up in an attack position, and prior to the beginning of the attack, through obser-

¹ Transmitted to the Security Council by Ambassador Warren R. Austin, U.S. representative in the Security Council, on May 2. The official Command reports are published regularly in the BULLETIN.

² BULLETIN of Aug. 7, 1950, p. 203.

*Indicates exact transliteration from the original Russian.

vation and reconnaissance the night before the attack, it is necessary to:

Guarantee the final defining of the true frontal edge of the main line of enemy resistance, the presence and arrangement of mine fields, wire entanglements and other barricades, the presence and location of unbarricaded sectors and passes in barricades.

Determine accurately the arrangement of the trenches, connecting trenches, DOT (TN Reinforced concrete pillbox) DZOT (TN Earth-and-Timber pillbox), NP (TN Observation point), the defense firearms supply and the system of firing.

Determine the location of the main body of the enemy personnel and the plan of the day.

Determine accurately the firing positions of the artillery, the number and caliber of the guns on hand. Determine the arrangement of the antitank guns, especially along the approaches to the defile.

Toward the end of the second day, after assuming an attack position, work out a very accurate target map and a map of the engineering installations of the enemy.

As the attack begins:

Carry on a continuous, intensified observation for the appearance of new firing points covering the defile; to uncover, in time, new strong points and centers of resistance of the enemy; watch where the dislodged enemy elements retreat.

When the front units reach the SEKIJO* (TN Presumably CHOKSONG) (0416)-TONGJIN line, organize additional reconnaissance in the directions of SEKIJO*-SINZAI* KANAYRI*; along the railroad to GI-SEIFU*, with the objective of a timely stand along this line of the enemy defense sectors and along the line of the arrival of reinforcements from the rear.

After reaching HIGAIRI* (8614) YOSHU (YANGJU) (8426) line organize the reconnaissance of routes: HIGAIRI*-KAYO (HAYANG), RIOFUKUIN* (7414); KANAIRI* FUKOKU-RI, KYOKHATSURI* (7416); IOSU, TISEIFU* SODORI (7226) with the objective of determining possible resistance points on these routes of defensive lines approaching SEOUL.

With the advance toward the approaches to SEOUL by all means secure the collection of information about enemy forces concentrated in the city and the steps intended for the city defense.

3. The 24-hour intelligence summaries must be submitted to the Intelligence Section by 1900 hours daily by telegraph, radio and telephone. Written reports, captured documents and interrogation reports must be submitted to the Intelligence Section daily by 0800 hours and 2000 hours.

4. Not more than a third of the personnel of the reconnaissance subdivisions are to be placed along the attack line at observation points, and two-thirds must be readied to accomplish the reconnaissance in the heart of the enemy defenses.

Each regiment must have one group of three to five men who would collect captured documents on the battlefield.

*Chief of Staff
Chief of Army Intelligence Section*

Full translation of a mimeographed copy of Operation Order No. 1, dated 22 June 50, issued by LEE Kwon Mu. Co. 4th Infantry Division, North Korean Army

TOP SECRET
Recd 0512 hours, 24 June.
TN: Inscribed in pencil.

OPERATION ORDER NO. 1

Issued by Operations Section, 4th Inf Div OKKE-Ri, 1400 hours, 22 June, 1950

(Map 1: 50,000, issued 1949)

1. The 1st Infantry Regiment of the enemy's 7th Infantry Division is standing on the defensive against our attack.

2. The most important objective of our Division in the frontal attack is to penetrate the enemy's defensive line on the KWAN-Dong (05.18)-AJANG-Dong (03.33) line, and after taking MAJI-Ri (03.16), hill 535.6 (03.33), P'Yongmaul (95.13), and NAEHOEAM (91.32), advance to UIJONGBU-SEOUL Area. The plan calls for completion of preparations by 23 June 1950.

3. On our right wing the 1st Infantry Division will stand to the attack. The boundary between the right wing and other area is the line along MAKTAEDONG (23.18), NOGONG-Ni (18.18), BANGJUNG-Ni (88.11) and PIBONG (67.18). The 4th Infantry Division is not responsible for any of these positions apart from MAKTAEDONG. On the left wing, the 3rd Infantry Division will attack. The boundary between the left wing and our area is the line along PUHUNG DONG (20.35), hill 583.5 (06.34), hill 535.6 (03.33), hill 519 (93.32) and hill 337.1 (82.29), for all of which the 4th Infantry Division is not responsible.

4. The main attack will be directed toward the wide road on the left flank. Battle (TN Two words illegible.) Will be in two echelons.

5. The 18th Infantry Regiment, together with one battalion of artillery, one 45mm gun company, one self-propelled artillery battalion, one engineer company, one tank company, and two antitank sections will break through the enemy's defensive line on the KWAN-Dong (05.18) and SAHANG-Ni (09.30) line, and as the present objective, take the KUUM-Ni (14.18) and TONGMYONG-CHON (06.27) line, and lastly, the line on MAJI-Ri (03.16) and hill 262 (24.27). Subsequently, an attack will be directed against the enemy in the HYANGDONG (31.24) Area.

The foregoing action will be carried out with the aid of one antitank company from the Antitank Battalion, 13th Artillery Regiment, 13th Infantry Division, one 76mm gun company, one 45mm gun company, one 45mm gun company from the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Infantry Regiment, and one 82mm gun company from the same battalion. The left wing boundary of the 16th Infantry Regiment will be the line along UMNAE-Ri (19.30), SAECHIP (12.27), SARANG-Ni (19.30), hill 289 (06.27), TANGNAE (00.27), CHUNGPAE (97.26) and SONGAM-Ni (94.27) all of which, with the exception of UMNAE-Ri, will be included in the 18th Infantry Regiment. The security of the area adjacent to the left wing will be entrusted to the commander of the 18th Infantry Regiment.

6. The 16th Infantry Regiment, the 2d and 3d Battalion, along with one 45mm gun company of the Division Artillery Regiment, two companies from the self-propelled artillery battalion, two sections from the antitank rifle company, 45mm gun battalion, and one company from the engineer battalion, will break through the enemy's defensive line on the SARANG-Ni (09.30)-PAEGI-Ri (10.34) Area, and will take, as the primary objective, YANGWONG-Ni (05.27) and PAEHA-Ri (05.33). As the second objective, they will take the line on hill 362 (04.27) and hill 535.6 (03.33), and subsequently attack the UIJONGBU Area. The regimental action will be carried out with the aid of the 2d Battalion of the Artillery Regiment, 13th Infantry Division, two companies from the antitank artillery battalion, two 76mm gun companies, two 45mm gun companies, and 76mm gun company, 120mm gun company, and two 82mm gun companies from the 5th Regiment.

The left wing boundary line will be the Division boundary line, and responsibility for the adjacent area lies with the Commander of the 16th Regiment.

7. The 5th Regiment (less one battalion), as the Division's second echelon, will follow the rear of the 16th Infantry Regiment and will prepare to penetrate the line on hill 362 (4.27) and hill 535.6 (03.33). The Commander of the 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment will form an assault group with one antitank gun section, two antitank rifle squads, two heavy machine gun squads, and one engineer platoon, in addition to one infantry platoon. The infantry platoon leader will take command of the assault group.

May 21, 1951

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8. The 2d Infantry Battalion of the 5th Regiment, together with the antitank gun company, will be engaged in attack on the heels of the 18th Infantry Regiment and will prepare for tank attack along the MAJI-Ri (03.16) and TONGP'YONGCH'ON (06.27) line.

9. The corps artillery battalion will be placed under my command. Artillery preparation fire will be laid down for 30 minutes: 15 minutes bombardment and 15 minutes rapid fire.

The general function of artillerymen is:

Firing — minutes

At the time of preparation for charge—

- (a) To cripple and destroy the enemy's fighting power on its defense line.
- (b) To break down the enemy's artillery positions, engineer fire positions as well as permanent fire positions.
- (c) To construct a road through obstacles on the enemy's defense line.
- (d) To hold off the enemy from the line on CHOMBANG (06.20), PUJOPTONG (06.25) and CH'OECH'ON-Ni (06.30).
- (e) To prevent the enemy's observation from posts on the defense line.

When supporting the charge—

- (a) The charge by infantry, tanks and self-propelled artillery will be carried as far as MAJI-Pi (03.16), MACH'ABAN (02.20) and hill 535.6 (03.32).
- (b) Stamp out the enemy's staying power as well as engineer positions and permanent positions on the right and left sides of the main road leading to SEOUL.
- (c) Carry out counterfire upon the enemy's artillery positions.
- (d) Prevent the enemy from carrying out a possible counter-charge in the area along the roads leading to KOSAYONG (02.14), HOSA-Ri (?) (97.25) and UIJONGBU.
- (e) Prevent the enemy from assembling on the TONGDUCH'ON-Ni and HANSAN-Ni (97.24) Area.
- (f) Destroy the enemy's command system.

During the last phase of action—

- (a) Cut off the enemy's retreat.
- (b) Continue bombardment by artillery.
- (c) Cut off the roads and waterways on the enemy's line of retreat and destroy the flank of TONGTUCH'ON.
- (d) As soon as the present mission of the Division is carried out, it will keep the enemy from assembling at the road junction (97.20) of TAECH'ON (98.15) YOGONG-Ni (97.20) and HANSAN-Ni (97.25) as well as the KIOHON (97.32) Area.
- (e) Prevent the enemy's concentration for counter-attack from the UIJONGBU direction.

The preparation for bombardment calls for completion by 2400 hours 23 June 1950.

10. Duty of the air corps—

- (a) Cover our movements and protect our troops from possible enemy charges.
- (b) Destroy the enemy's military facilities and railway stations.
- (c) Keep the enemy from concentrating and prevent the approach of their reserves.
- (d) Destroy the enemy's roads in order to prevent them from concentrating.

11. To meet the enemy's air raids, each regiment will take counter measures separately, using equipment at hand, and in case of enemy air attack, mobilize 30 percent of the arms of the infantry force. The division air observation liaison station is No (TN Blank.), and those of each regiment are as follows:

18th Inf Regt No (TN Blank.)
16th Inf Regt No (TN Blank.)
5th Inf Regt No. (TN Blank.)

The anti-aircraft machine gun company will protect artillery positions as well as the command post area of the Division.

12. The antitank reserve unit, composed of one company from the 45mm artillery battalion and one engineer company, will follow the second echelon, attacking, and at the end of the attack, will prevent the enemy's mechanized unit from penetrating. Each unit will take its own antitank measures by utilizing its own antitank weapons.

13. The division Medical Section and transfer point will be situated, respectively, at 23.30 L on the map, from 20 Jun 50, and 23.31 L, after 21 Jun 50.

14. The Division Command Post (presently at HYOPKOK 13.28) and the Observation Post (presently at 03.31) will be removed to a point along the road leading to UIJONGBU.

15. Reports will be made:

- (a) When attack preparations are completed.
- (b) When attack is begun.
- (c) By messenger, radio, and written report when the present, the next, or a day's duty had been completed.
- (d) Once every two hours on matters other than the above.
- (e) Written reports will be sent twice a day to be received exactly at 0700 and 1900 hours.

16. Standard signals—

NO.	SIGNAL	FLARE	TELEPHONE	RADIO
1.	Begin attack		Storm . . .	244
2.	Begin charge	Green . . .	Fine . . .	224
3.	Begin bombardment.	Red . . .	Storm . . .	333
4.	Begin supporting charge.	Green . . .	Snowstorm. . .	111
5.	Cease firing	White . . .	Stop firing . .	222
6.	Call for fire power	Red and Green mixed, fired toward object.	Thunder . . .	444

17. First deputy: The Chief of Staff.

Second Deputy: The Commander of 16th Infantry Regiment.

LEE KWON MU, *Commander*
4th Infantry Division
Ho BONG HAK
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL: 3 copies made

No. 1 copy

Other copies will be sent as

specified in the Secret

Documents recording form.

(TN One word illegible.) HWANG Myon Chong

(TN Illegible.)

22 June 1950

Communiqués Regarding Korea to the Security Council

The headquarters of the United Nations Command has transmitted communiqués regarding Korea to the Secretary-General of the United Nations under the following United Nations document numbers: S/2090, April 17; S/2091, April 17; S/2093, April 17; S/2095, April 19; S/2097, April 20; S/2098, April 20; S/2100, April 24; S/2106, April 26; S/2108, April 27; S/2109, April 27; S/2110, April 30; S/2115, May 3.

Implementing Details of Demilitarization in State of Jammu and Kashmir

*Statement by Ambassador Warren R. Austin
U. S. Representative in Security Council*¹

When my Government undertook to explore the possibility of presenting the name of someone to this Council for the post of United Nations representative for Kashmir, it turned to the Panel for Enquiry and Conciliation operated by General Assembly resolution of April 28, 1949. Dr. [Frank P.] Graham, as you know, is among the five distinguished United States citizens designated by my Government for inclusion in the Panel. His fine qualities are well appreciated in the United States, where he is known as a distinguished educator, statesman, government official, and negotiator of great ability. I know that he will bring to this new task, in full measure, the qualities needed for his part to accomplish his mission.

In expressing the good wishes of the United States for the success of the mission of the new United Nations representative, I should like to add a word or two regarding the character of his mission. This is or may be, as the Council knows, twofold. His first effort will be to effect demilitarization in the state of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the international agreement embodied in the UNCIP [United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan] resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949.² While previous efforts to bring about agreement between the parties on the demilitarization provisions of these resolutions by the India-Pakistan Commission, General McNaughton, and Sir Owen Dixon have not been successful, they have undeniably made progress toward the desired end. The area of disagreement has been narrowed and we have, thanks to them, a fairly clear picture of what these disagreements are. I am sure that the debate on the Kashmir case recently concluded in the Council, in which the distinguished representatives of Pakistan and India have presented their Government's views, has been most helpful to the members of this Council. Council members in their interventions exhibited a large measure of agreement in their understanding of the issues and their ideas of what should be done to resolve them.

The disagreements on the demilitarization process still existing are, basically, differences of interpretation of how the framework provided by the two resolutions of the United Nations Commission should be filled in. These resolutions, in

attempting to devise procedures which would furnish adequate security and equitable treatment for all, went as far as was possible at the stage then reached. The procedural details necessarily had to be left to be worked out by the parties. This they have not yet succeeded in fully doing. It is our earnest hope that both parties will work out with Dr. Graham and will implement the details of demilitarization preparatory to the plebiscite which will permit the people of Kashmir freely to express their will regarding the question of accession.

If, however, these efforts should fail of their purpose, the United Nations representative would embark on the second phase of his mission: He would return to the Council and report to it those points of differences between the parties in regard to the interpretation and execution of the agreed resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949, which he considers must be resolved to enable demilitarization to be effected. The arbitration clause of the present resolution would then become operative, and the United States most earnestly urges that the parties accept the arbitration procedure as a final step to conclude a peaceful settlement of this problem which holds so much danger for the peace, prosperity, and stability of the great subcontinent. I fully concur with our distinguished President, who said at the 538th meeting of this Council,

In a case like the one with which we are dealing, this would seem to be the logical procedure, since it concerns questions which, as the representative of Brazil has so ably explained, might well be considered as coming within the widely acknowledged justifiable sphere where arbitration would be fully justified.

United Nations Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

Economic and Social Council

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Second Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee. E/1911, January 24, 1951. 82 pp. mimeo.

Proceedings of the Conference on Building Research. General, E/ECE/122, E/ECE/IM/HOU/BR/2. December 1950. 285 pp. mimeo.

¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

The United Nations Secretariat has established an *Official Records* series for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and the Atomic Energy Commission which includes summaries of proceedings, resolutions, and reports of the various commissions and committees. Publications in the *Official Records* series will not be listed in this department as heretofore, but information on securing subscriptions to the series may be obtained from the International Documents Service.

¹ Made before the Security Council on Apr. 30 and released to the press by the U. S. Mission to the U. N. on the same date.

² For a review of the Kashmir dispute, see *BULLETIN* of Mar. 5, 1951, p. 394.

International Materials Conference: Progress Report

[IMC Information Bulletin of May 4]

Copper-Zinc-Lead Committee

This Committee has received replies from a majority of the countries to which it sent questionnaires for production and consumption estimates. The replies were due on April 23. A sufficient number have been received to enable the Committee to revise its previous preliminary estimates of the supply situation. It is currently analyzing the data and considering methods of dealing with the shortages of supplies.

It is expected that the Committee will be able to submit to its members for their consideration later this month reasonably firm estimates of the 1951-52 production and consumption, and recommendations as to methods for distributing available supplies. When the member governments have acted upon the Committee recommendations, provision will be made for further consultation with nonmember governments regarding their special problems as may be necessary.

Sulphur Committee

The Committee has completed its first report and has sent it to member and nonmember governments together with a questionnaire which calls for statistical data and estimates of requirements.

In addition to the statistical data and estimates, the questionnaire requests as much information as possible under the following headings:

1. Explanation of requirements of sulphur for 1951-52.
2. Steps taken and projected to initiate and/or increase production of sulphur and pyrites.
3. Steps taken and projected to initiate and/or increase production of other sulphur-bearing raw materials and to use them in substitution for native sulphur; e.g., anhydrite, gypsum and gases from smelting of zinc, copper, lead, and other ores and concentrates.
4. Steps taken and projected to recover and use sulphur available from industrial processes; e.g., the manufacture of coal gas and coke, oil refining and cracking.
5. Steps taken and projected to conserve sulphur, including: a. substitution, in whole or in

part, of other material for sulphur in agriculture or industry; and b. recovery or recuperation of sulphuric acid in industrial processes.

6. Effect of steps taken in 2, 3, 4, and 5 on future requirements of sulphur.

7. Any factors, such as the need for machinery, equipment and transport facilities, which limit the adoption of the measures referred to above.

At a later date, an opportunity will be provided to nonmember governments for stating their case orally to the Sulphur Committee. Meanwhile, to permit early consideration of requirements of native sulphur, the Committee has requested that replies to the questionnaire be made by May 20, 1951. The question of equitable distribution is being considered.

Cotton-Cotton Linters Committee

This Committee has been in recess since March 15 pending the preparation of certain statistical tables required to assess the world situation and to permit the formulation of recommendations. The Committee has set May 9 for its next meeting.

Tungsten-Molybdenum Committee

For the past 3 weeks the Committee has been engaged with work on the principles of distribution. Hitherto, the Committee has mainly worked on the distribution of molybdenum, but alternative plans in the case of tungsten also have been laid before members of the Committee. The consumption of these two materials in the form of ores and concentrates by nonmember countries is not large and it is believed that the Committee is already in touch, directly or indirectly, with all nonmember consumers.

The consumption of tungsten and molybdenum in the form of primary products is somewhat more general, but the Committee has not yet considered this part of the subject. It is possible that if a satisfactory plan to deal with the urgent problem of distribution of ores and concentrates of these two metals can be agreed upon, it will not be necessary to proceed further and consider primary products. This is a point, however, on which conclusions have not yet been reached.

Manganese-Nickel-Cobalt Committee

This Committee has received a few answers to the questionnaires sent out on April 16, 1951. Members are expected to furnish their replies within a few days and nonmember governments at the latest on May 16, 1951.

In the meantime, the Committee has appointed a special Subcommittee on Distribution to outline various principles and possible methods of international distribution of the materials concerned. Any schemes developed will be made available for discussion by the Committee and eventual implementation in case the supply position of any of the materials appeared to be so critical as to render such action necessary.

Wool Committee

During the past 2 weeks, the Wool Committee has continued its study of the wool situation and has received preliminary reports from its subcommittees. The Subcommittee on Production has submitted a draft of a report suggesting means of increasing production of wool. The proposals are concerned particularly with the years following 1952 since it is recognized that it is not practicable to influence the production for the next clip. The Subcommittee on Conservation is completing a draft of a report which will be considered by the full Committee next week. The Committee is still engaged in the examination of all factors affecting the supply and demand situation.

Pulp-Paper Committee

This Committee held its first meeting on April 30. Twelve nations were represented: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States.

Willard L. Thorp, United States Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the host government. The United States delegate, G. J. Ticoulat, was elected as chairman pro tempore.

Pending adoption of the rules of procedure, temporary rules concerning representation and voting were adopted. The Committee also considered its future order of business. Four subcommittees were established: Program Subcommittee; Subcommittee on Rules of Procedure; Subcommittee on Statistics and Subcommittee on Emergency Supplies of Newsprint. These subcommittees will report to the full Committee within a few days.

Composition of Pulp-Paper Committee

[Released to the press by IMC April 30]

The Pulp-Paper Committee met today for the first time. Twelve nations were represented. This is the last of the seven commodity committees thus far established by the IMC to meet.

Composition of the Pulp-Paper Committee is as follows:

AUSTRALIA

Representative: F. A. Meere, First Assistant Comptroller General, Department of Trade and Customs, Canberra

Alternate: Not yet designated

BELGIUM

Representative: Pierre E. Jaspar, Economic Counselor, Belgian Embassy, or in his absence: Maurice Heyne, Minister Plenipotentiary, Commercial Counselor, Belgian Embassy

Alternate: A. D. Jacobsens, Chargé, Economic Mission, Belgian Embassy

BRAZIL

Representative: Raul de Vincenzi, Second Secretary, Brazilian Embassy

Alternate: Helio Bittencourt, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro

CANADA

Representative: S. V. Allen, Special Assistant to the Coordinator of Materials, Department of Defense Production, Ottawa

Alternate: M. P. Carson, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Embassy of Canada

FRANCE

Representative: Marc Hyafil, Secretary of State of Economic Affairs, Director of Foreign Economic Relations, Paris

Alternate: Not yet designated

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Representative: Max H. Schmid, President, Zellstoff-fabrik Waldhof, Wiesbaden

Alternate: Not yet designated

ITALY

Representative: Dr. Luigi Cibrario

Alternate: Dr. Vincenzo Amici, Director, Technical Service, Italian Institution, Pulp and Paper, Rome

NETHERLANDS

Representative: J. Grooters, Assistant Financial Attaché, Embassy of the Netherlands

Alternate: J. Teppema, Second Commercial Secretary, Embassy of the Netherlands

NORWAY

Representative: Thoralf Svendsen, Commercial Counselor, Embassy of Norway

Alternates: Gunder Kvaerne, First Secretary, Embassy of Norway

Elgil Nygaard, Counselor of Embassy, Embassy of Norway

SWEDEN

Representative: Hubert de Besche, Economic Counselor, Embassy of Sweden

Alternate: Baron C. H. von Platen, First Secretary, Embassy of Sweden

UNITED KINGDOM

Representative: A. S. Gilbert, Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, London

Alternate: E. Atherton, Assistant Economic Attaché, British Embassy

UNITED STATES

Representative: G. J. Ticoulat, Director, Pulp and Paper Division, National Production Authority, Washington, D. C.

U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

Directing Council (American International Institute for Protection of Childhood)

The Department of State announced on May 9 that Elisabeth S. Enochs, Chief, International Technical Missions, Office of the Commissioner for Social Security, Federal Security Agency, has been designated as alternate United States technical delegate to a meeting of the Directing Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, beginning on May 11. Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief, Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, and United States technical delegate to the Directing Council, is unable to attend.

The Directing Council will be concerned at its forthcoming meeting with the making of plans for the Tenth Pan American Child Congress, which is scheduled to be held in Colombia in 1952, and with such business matters as (1) review of the report of the Director General on the activities of the Institute during the past year (2) adoption of regulations to define the functions and responsibilities of delegates to the Directing Council and (3) election of a president, vice president, and secretary for the period 1951-53.

The American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, of which the Directing Council is the governing body, is the center of international activities connected with child life and child welfare in the Americas. The last meeting of the Directing Council was held at Montevideo, October 6, 1950.

Twelfth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission

On May 4, the Department of State announced that the United States Government be represented at the twelfth meeting of the Caribbean Commission, at Barbados, British West Indies, May 7-12, 1951, by the following delegation:

Commissioners

Ward M. Canaday, United States Co-Chairman; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio
Jesus T. Piñero, former Governor of Puerto Rico.

Advisers

Sol Luis Descartes, Director, Economic Research of Puerto Rican Economic Development Administration
J. Jefferson Jones, III, Deputy Director, Office of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State
A. B. Nyren, Vice Consul, American Consulate, Barbados, B. W. I.
Frances McReynolds Smith, Office of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State

The Caribbean Commission was established in 1948 as an advisory and consultative body on economic and social matters to the Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the 15 territories under their administration in the Caribbean area. Like its predecessor, the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, it has made a real contribution to the economic and social well-being of the inhabitants of the Caribbean area.

The 22-item provisional agenda for the twelfth meeting provides, among other things, for action on the recommendations of the West Indian Conference (4th sess.), consideration of technical assistance projects in the area, action on the reports and recommendations of conferences on statistical and technical matters, and action on the lease of a Commission headquarters building at Trinidad.

Fourth Session of the Coal Mines Committee (ILO)

The Department of State announced on May 4 that the fourth session of the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labor Organization (ILO) will convene at Geneva, on May 7, 1951. The United States will be represented by the following tripartite delegation:

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Delegates

William R. McComb, *Chairman*, Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, Department of Labor
Louis C. McCabe, Chief of the Fuels and Explosives Division, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior

Advisers

Robert M. Barnett, Economic Officer (labor), American Legation, Bern, Switzerland, Resident at Geneva
Witt Bowden, Special Consultant, Department of Labor

EMPLOYERS REPRESENTATIVES

Delegates

H. J. Connolly, President, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Scranton, Pa.
Huston St. Clair, President, Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation, Tazewell, Va.

Alternate Delegate

James W. Haley, Vice President, Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation, Washington, D.C.

WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES

Delegates

Samuel Caddy, President, District No. 30, United Mine Workers of America, Lexington, Ky.
Thomas Kennedy, Vice President, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D.C.

The agenda for this session includes an examination of a general report, prepared by the International Labor Office, in which particular reference is made to action taken by the various countries to implement conclusions of previous Committee sessions, steps taken by the International Labor Office to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee, and recent events and developments in the coal industry.

The Committee will also consider possible methods of dealing with resolutions of the Miners' International Federation requesting that the United Nations and the ILO jointly call a tripartite meeting of all coal-producing countries to regulate the problems of production, trade, prices, and working conditions. In addition, the Committee will review hours of work and productivity in coal mines with a view to submitting recommendations to the ILO for amelioration therein.

The Coal Mines Committee was the first of eight industrial committees established by the ILO to meet the need for dealing with problems peculiar to important industries. The United States is one of the 12 member states of this Committee, which seeks the general improvement of working conditions and safety factors in coal mines. The last session of the Committee was held at Pittsburgh, April 20-30, 1949.

Third Session of Fiscal Commission (ECOSOC)

On May 7, the Department of State announced that Edward F. Bartelt, Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, and United States Representative on the Fiscal Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc), will attend the third session of that Commission, which is to be held at Lake Success, May 7-16, 1951. Mr. Bartelt will be assisted by the following four advisers:

Roy Blough, Member, Council of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President
Nathan N. Gordon, Economist, Tax Advisory Staff Secretary, Department of the Treasury
Eldon P. King, Special Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury
Frederick Livesey, Adviser, Office of Financial and Development Policy, Department of State

The major question at the forthcoming session of the Fiscal Commission will be how it can best use the forces at its disposal to contribute to international economic development and stability. International activities for economic development are handicapped by the fact that (1), at the national level, the establishment of comprehensive fiscal policies is virtually impossible in some countries and (2), at the international level, synchronization of government financial action is extremely difficult. Priority consideration will undoubtedly be given by the Commission to the fiscal aspects of the problems of financing economic development and stability and to the formulation of recommendations on those international aspects of public finance relating specifically to policies which contribute most to economic development and stability.

Specific items on the agenda for the session relate to international tax problems, government financial reporting, public finance information services, government finance and economic development, and profits taxes and devaluation of money. One of the questions which will probably be discussed in connection with the Commission's review of international tax problems is: "What are the proper methods of solving the problem of international multiple taxation, especially from the point of view of the different interests and financial resources of capital exporting and importing countries, and the availability of unilateral legislation and bilateral agreements?"

The Fiscal Commission, which is one of the 9 permanent functional commissions of the Ecosoc, advises the Council on matters in the field of public finance. Fifteen Governments, elected by the Council, comprise the membership of the Commission. Its second session was held at Lake Success, January 10-25, 1949.

Fourth World Health Assembly

On May 2, the Department of State announced that Leonard A. Scheele, M.D., Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, has been designated by President Truman to serve as chairman of the United States delegation to the Fourth World Health Assembly, scheduled to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 7.

Other members of the delegation are, as follows:

Delegates

Roy Cleere, M.D., Executive Director, Colorado State Department of Health, Denver, Colo.
India Edwards (Mrs. Herbert T. Edwards), Executive Director, Women's Division, Democratic National Committee

Alternates

Frederick J. Brady, M.D., Assistant Chief, International Organizations, Division of International Health, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency
Howard B. Calderwood, Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

H. van Zile Hyde, M.D., United States Representative,
Executive Board, World Health Organization
George Mason Ingram, Chief, Division of International
Administration, Department of State

Congressional Advisers

Herbert H. Lehman, United States Senate
Richard M. Nixon, United States Senate

Advisers

Gaylord Anderson, M.D., Dean, School of Public Health,
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Wesley E. Gilbertson, Sanitary Engineering Director,
Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga.
Malcolm T. MacEachern, M.D., Director Emeritus, American
College of Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
Richard S. Melling, M.D., Chairman, Armed Forces Medical
Policy Council, Office of the Secretary of Defense,
Department of Defense
Henry B. Mulholland, M.D., Assistant Dean and Professor
of the Practice of Medicine, University of Virginia,
Charlottesville, Va.
Anne Steffen, Assistant Dean, School of Nursing, University
of Calif.
Knud Stowman, Ph.D., Foreign Affairs Health Adviser,
Division of International Health, Public Health Service,
Federal Security Agency

Secretary of the Delegation

Millard L. Kenestruck, Conference Attaché, Office of Resident
United States Delegations to International Organizations,
Geneva

Technical Assistant

Jeanne Ende, Office of United Nations Economic and
Social Affairs, Department of State

Documents Officer

Florence S. Thomason, Administrative Assistant to the
United States Representative, Executive Board, World
Health Organization

The Health Assembly is the policy-determining body of the World Health Organization (WHO), which was formally established on April 7, 1948, after the deposit of ratifications of the Organization's Constitution by 26 member states of the United Nations. At the present time, 75 states are members of the WHO.

One of the most important items on the agenda for the Fourth World Health Assembly is consideration of a draft sanitary code, to be known as International Sanitary Regulations or WHO Regulations No. 2. This code is designed to provide a maximum of security against the international transmission of such dangerous epidemic diseases as cholera, relapsing fever, smallpox, typhus, and yellow fever.

Since April 9, a special committee on international sanitary regulations, on which the United States Government is represented, has been meeting at Geneva and has been revising and consolidating several existing, yet outmoded, international sanitary conventions in order to prepare for their replacement by a single code of procedure which will be applicable on a world-wide basis to all means of international transport and which will be sufficiently flexible to permit the making of

such periodic, partial revisions as may be necessary to keep pace with the progress of scientific knowledge. The new regulations will come into force 15 months after their acceptance by the Assembly.

A second important topic on the agenda is "the education and training of medical and public health personnel." At past sessions of the Assembly, in particular at the Third World Health Assembly held at Geneva May 8-27, 1950, the need for developing a sound and comprehensive program on professional and technical training was emphasized. Among the factors which made the need strikingly apparent were the problem of geographical distribution of doctors, the need for establishing international standards of medical education, and the lack of facilities in underdeveloped countries for training health personnel.

Consideration of the annual report of the Director-General for 1950, and of the reports of the various WHO expert committees, will provide a basis for considering new program proposals and for adopting the programs and budgets necessary to enable the WHO to achieve its objective of raising the health level of all peoples.

It is expected that the program adopted for 1952, as well as a new longer-term program which is to be adopted in order to give greater continuity to the work of WHO, will deal with a wide variety of activities:

The provision of advisory services to governments in the form of expert consultants and health demonstration teams;

The granting of fellowships for medical and health studies and training purposes;

The exchange of professional personnel between countries;

The promotion of medical research and dissemination of scientific knowledge;

The provision of daily information, for use by national health authorities and seaport and airport officials all over the world, regarding the prevalence of communicable diseases to assist governments in protecting their countries against the introduction of such diseases;

The prohibition of the distribution and use of habit-forming drugs; the safety, purity, potency, and uniformity of biological, pharmaceutical, and similar products; and the advertising and labeling of such products moving in international commerce;

The provision of assistance to governments in dealing with epidemics and other emergencies;

The World Health Assembly will also consider and adopt a program to guide the activities of the WHO during 1952 in providing technical assistance for the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

Like past sessions of the Assembly, the Fourth World Health Assembly will also consider numerous administrative, financial, and legal matters. Included on the agenda are items relating

to the internal administration of the WHO; co-ordination with the United Nations and its specialized agencies on administrative and financial questions; applications by Germany, Japan, and Spain for membership in the WHO; the transfer to the WHO of the assets of the International Office of Public Health; the status of contributions; and the scale of assessments for member nations in 1952.

Sixth Session of Statistical Commission (ECOSOC)

On May 4, the Department of State announced that Stuart A. Rice, Assistant Director in charge of statistical standards, Bureau of the Budget, and the United States Representative on the Statistical Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc), will attend the sixth session of that Commission, which is to convene at Lake Success on May 7, 1951. Mr. Rice will be assisted by the following advisers:

Harry Venneman, Bureau of the Budget, *Principal Adviser*
Maxwell R. Conklin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce
J. Edward Ely, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce
Vladimir Kolesnikoff, Bureau of the Budget

At its forthcoming session, the Statistical Commission will review a report on the standard international trade classification which was developed by the Commission at its third, fourth, and fifth sessions in order to provide a single classification of commodities for use in compiling international trade statistics. The need for such a classification stemmed from the desire of a number of countries to obtain guidance from the United Nations in devising new systems for classifying their own external trade statistics, the need for obtaining trade statistics which would be comparable either for a group of countries regionally or the world as a whole, and the need for reducing the variety of classifications used by international agencies in asking individual countries for statistical trade reports. It is expected that the report will deal, in particular, with the extent to which countries and international agencies have used the classification and the progress of work that has been undertaken to prepare comprehensive manuals or guides to the application of the classification.

The Commission will review and discuss reports on the classification of occupations; the international standard industrial classification of all economic activities; the application of transport definitions; censuses of distribution; the status of technical assistance in statistics; and the international convention relating to economic statistics. Proposals for international standards with respect to vital records and statistics, basic industrial sta-

tistics, price index numbers, and international trade statistics will also be discussed.

The Statistical Commission, which is one of the nine permanent functional commissions of the Ecosoc, was established in 1946 to assist in the development of the statistical services of the United Nations Secretariat and to recommend those improvements of statistics and statistical methods necessary to make the statistics of one state comparable with the statistics of other states. Fifteen Governments, elected by the Council, comprise the membership of the Commission. Its fifth session was held at Lake Success, May 8-17, 1950.

THE DEPARTMENT

Noel Hemmendinger Named Economic Affairs Officer for Korea and Japan

The Department of State announced on April 15, 1951, that Noel Hemmendinger was appointed officer in charge of economic affairs in the Office of Northeast Asian Affairs. In his new post, Mr. Hemmendinger will be responsible for economic policy with respect to Japan and Korea.

Assignments for Japanese Peace Settlement¹

1. The purpose of this announcement is to explain the assignments and responsibilities of the personnel working with Ambassador John Foster Dulles on problems relating to the proposed Japanese peace settlement.

2. In addition to his position as Consultant to the Secretary of State, Ambassador Dulles continues as the President's Special Representative, with the personal rank of Ambassador, in conducting on behalf of the United States such further discussions and negotiations as may be necessary to bring a Japanese peace settlement to a successful conclusion.

3. Ambassador Dulles is assisted by the following staff:

a. John M. Allison is serving as Ambassador Dulles' Deputy, with the personal rank of Minister.

b. Robert A. Fearey is serving on detail from the Office of Northeast Asian Affairs.

c. Col. C. Stanton Babcock of the Office of Occupied Areas in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army, acts as General Liaison Officer between Ambassador Dulles' office and the Department of Defense.

4. Ambassador Dulles, in coordination with the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, has action responsibility within the Department of State on all matters directly related to the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan and the Japanese security and mutual assistance arrangements among the Pacific island nations connected therewith, within the definition of action responsibility found in Volume II, Organization, Manual of Regulations and Procedures.

¹ Departmental Announcement 103 of May 8, 1951.

The United States in the United Nations

[May 11-18, 1951]

General Assembly

Additional Measures Committee.—At its fifth meeting, May 14, the Committee, established by the General Assembly resolution of February 1, 1951, to consider additional measures to be employed to meet aggression in Korea, adopted (11-0-1) an amended United States draft resolution which "*Recommends* that every State apply an embargo on the shipment to areas under the control of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and of the North Korean authorities of arms, ammunition and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, and items useful in the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war."

United States Ambassador Ernest A. Gross, in introducing the resolution, called attention to the fact that it was addressed to all states, and not merely to United Nations members. He explained that the primary purpose was to proclaim as the United Nations policy the economic measures which were already being applied by a large number of countries. This embargo would have a very strong moral value in itself by demonstrating the unity of the United Nations and the intention of persevering in the efforts to repel the Communist aggression in Korea. He emphasized that this was a collective enterprise, just as the United Nations military action had been collective. He also stressed the importance of the references in the resolution to the Good Offices Committee and stated that the United States action in proposing the embargo in no way signaled a failure of the Good Offices Committee to find an avenue to peace in Korea. The resolution reaffirms that the United Nations policy continues to be that of bringing about a cease-fire and achievement of United Nations objectives in Korea and requests the Good Offices Committee to continue its efforts toward this end.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) advised that Great Britain had been applying, almost from the beginning of the Korean conflict, a "selective embargo" against the Chinese Communist regime. The continued unwillingness of Peiping to make any move in the direction of stopping the war had

removed any doubts his Government may have had about imposition of the embargo.

Francis Lacoste (France) said his Government approved the resolution because it had been applying very important restrictive measures to prevent such materials from reaching the People's Republic of China.

The Chairman, Selim Sarper (Turkey) emphasized that the proposed measures were "the least that could be done" and "a modest beginning." The resolution did little more than approve policy already being followed, he thought, and expressed the hope that additional measures would be considered.

Joseph Nisot (Belgium) stated that his country, as well as the Netherlands and Luxembourg, was already applying the embargo measures.

All the other members of the Committee, with the exception of Egypt, which abstained from voting, spoke in favor of the resolution.

Committee I (Political and Security).—The Chairman, Dr. Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez (Colombia), called a meeting of Committee I on May 17 to give immediate attention to the Additional Measures Committee report, which included the embargo resolution it had adopted. This report was to be considered under the agenda item of "Intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea."

Keith C. O. Shann (Australia), rapporteur of the Additional Measures Committee (AMC), stated that "quite a large number" of the members of that Committee were already carrying out the measures recommended in the draft resolution. It was, however, the opinion of the AMC that the recommendation of these measures to all United Nations members and other nations "may have an appreciable effect on the Chinese by filling loopholes in the present restrictions on the importation of materials useful in the waging of war."

The next delegates to speak, the U.S.S.R. and her satellites, refused to participate in the discussion, and argued that the General Assembly was not authorized to consider such questions as the imposition of an embargo, which was exclusively within the competence of the Security Council. However, as no formal proposal was presented

along these lines, the Chairman stated that the Committee would proceed with the debate.

Ambassador Gross (U.S.), the next speaker, announced that the United States, jointly with Australia, France, United Kingdom, and Venezuela, was offering an amendment to the embargo resolution by adding "transportation materials of strategic value" to the general list of items to be subjected to the embargo. The resolution, he stated, would mean that the United Nations would express "its determination that United Nations soldiers—soldiers on a mission unprecedented in history—must not be opposed by materials of war produced by member nations, or indeed, by any other state." He gave a detailed review of the various provisions of the embargo resolution, stressing those which are designed to prevent any circumvention of the embargo. "No state should go into the market place of the aggressors and enlarge its trade in commodities which other states have embargoed. The forces of aggression are not entitled to buy war materials in a black market."

Mr. Gross stressed also that provision of the resolution which would enable the Additional Measures Committee to recommend that the embargo be lifted if the aggression against the United Nations is ended. It was the opinion of the United States Government, he declared, that the embargo resolution would strengthen the hand of the Good Offices Committee, and that the resolution would be a further step in the United Nations efforts for peace. "The aggressors," he said, "will be brought closer to the realization that in their own self-interest, they must end their aggression. It is only in this way that a peaceful settlement in Korea can be achieved."

Statements in explanation and in support of the resolution were made by the majority of the members who voted for its adoption. They argued, in substance, that the proposed embargo was the logical step in the United Nations efforts to meet the aggression in Korea, and they all maintained that its effect would be to speed up the attainment of peace in Korea.

Also, several of the members that abstained from voting—Syria, Sweden, Egypt, India, Burma—advised as follows: (1) Syria—" . . . is always ready to comply with United Nations resolutions, irrespective of the way we vote"; (2) Sweden—" . . . no export of war material had taken place from Sweden to China and no such export was envisaged under the circumstances"; (3) Egypt—" . . . did not export any of the articles envisaged in this resolution"; (4) India—" . . . would remain unaffected by the resolution since its present trade with China was limited to barter for rice and other food grains and did not involve war materials," and (5) Burma—" . . . its trade with China was not appreciable and none of the materials listed was exported by Burma."

The joint amendment, adding "transportation materials of strategic value" to the categories of items to be embargoed was approved by a vote of 45-0-9. The amended resolution was adopted by a roll call vote of 45-0-9 (Afghanistan, Burma, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria.) Ecuador abstained due to lack of instructions from its Government; Luxembourg was absent; and the Soviet bloc did not participate in the voting.

In a postvote explanation, Ambassador Gross (U.S.) declared that "the Soviet delegation misinterprets the Charter" in its claim that the General Assembly was not competent to deal with this issue. It was true that the Charter gave the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, but it was also true that when the Council was not discharging this responsibility, the General Assembly was empowered to do so. In this very case, the Security Council was prevented, "by Soviet veto," from carrying out its responsibility with regard to the aggression in Korea. Furthermore, he said, the Security Council had removed this question from its agenda.

General Assembly.—The Assembly met in plenary session on May 18, and, after limited general discussion, voted on the above embargo resolution in three parts: (1) the preamble was approved 44-0-10; (2) the operative section was adopted 46-0-8; and (3) the resolution as a whole was approved by a roll call vote of 47-0-8 (Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria). The Soviet bloc did not participate in the voting.

Security Council

Palestine.—Ambassador Warren R. Austin (U.S.) presented to the Council, May 16, a French-Turkish-United Kingdom-United States draft resolution designed to put an end to the current Syrian-Israeli dispute.

Ambassador Austin stated that it was the conviction of the United States that "if peace is to come in the Palestine area the major responsibility for such peace rests upon the parties in the area. They have the means for maintaining the Armistice that now exists, if they will use it in good faith. This means full cooperation with the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, the rendering of all necessary facilities to the United Nations Observers in the performance of their duties, and a will to abide by decisions reached by the Commission or by its Chairman, whichever has jurisdiction in the case."

Statements in support of the draft resolution were made by representatives of the other sponsoring nations, and by Ecuador, the Netherlands, Brazil, and India.

On May 18 the Council members completed debate on the resolution, and it was adopted, with minor revisions, by a vote of 10-0-1 (U.S.S.R.).

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